

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
GENERAL

A 1

REPORTAGE ON GENEVA REFUGEE CONFERENCE

Waldheim's Opening Address

OW201308 Beijing XINHUA in English 1245 GMT 20 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Geneva, July 20 (XINHUA)--The international meeting on Indochinese refugees opened in the assembly hall at the Palais des Nations here this morning.

UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, who chaired the conference, said in his opening speech that "the spectre of men, women and children cast on the waters to drift, and to drown, others on the land abandoned to famine and despair have deeply imprinted themselves on our minds. Having been in the area recently, including visits to the camps, I speak from a sense of deep personal anguish and sorrow at the desperate plight of these people."

He said: "In the last four years over a million people have left their countries in Indochina, with half of the total seeking asylum in the neighbouring countries of Southeast Asia and outside the area. Over 350,000 remain in the ASEAN countries and Hong Kong. And in recent months the number of new refugees and displaced persons arriving has continued to increase dramatically."

He declared that "no one can be unaware of the fact that the problem which we are addressing has political roots. Let me say very clearly at the outset that I fully recognize this as a fact of life. Like other refugee situations, this one derives from profound causes of a political and a historical character."

The conference agenda, he added, is essentially the following: asylum, rescue at sea, safe and orderly departure, resettlement, and the related question of refugee centres, and attainment of durable solutions.

UN High Commissioner for Refugees Paul Hartling and delegates from various countries addressed the conference after the UN Secretary-General.

The international calamity caused by the phenomenal flood of Indochinese refugees in the past few years gave rise to grave concern all over the world. According to the proposal of British Prime Minister Mrs. Thatcher, the UN secretary-general decided to convene this conference to seek a solution. More than 50 countries have sent their delegations of which about 30 are headed by foreign or other ministers. Some 50 of them will speak at the meeting.

Prior to the opening of the conference, about one hundred Indochinese refugees coming from several European countries demonstrated in front of the Palais des Nations in protest against Hanoi's atrocities. They held steamers bearing slogans including "Save the Cambodians From Extinction." One refugee told XINHUA that "relief measures alone cannot be of much help and the refugee problem must be solved at its roots".

Zhang Wenjin Address

OW202131 Beijing XINHUA in English 2121 GMT 20 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Geneva, July 20 (XINHUA)--The root cause of the Indochinese refugee problem lies in the Vietnamese authorities' policies of aggression and expansion abroad and military dictatorship and genocide at home.

This was pointed out by Zhang Wenjin, head of the Chinese delegation and vice-minister of foreign affairs, this afternoon at the international conference now in session here to discuss the Indochinese refugee problem.

He called on the international community to force the Vietnamese authorities to abandon their policy of creating and exporting refugees while providing those who have already been exported with relief and resettlement.

Zhang Wenjin said: "The question of Indochinese refugees has become an international issue attracting worldwide attention. Such tremendous numbers of refugees languishing in such tragic circumstances are indeed rarely heard of since the end of the Second World War. The exportation of refugees on such a huge scale is a violation of the basic principles of international law, upsetting the tranquillity of neighbouring countries and areas. This has caused general consternation and grave concern of world opinion". This international conference on the Indochinese refugee problem not only needs to work out emergency measures to relieve and resettle the suffering refugees numbering hundreds of thousands, but must tackle the refugee problem at its roots and take effective steps to eliminate this man-made disaster, he said.

The Chinese Government and people, he continued, feel the deepest sympathy for the Indochinese refugees and will do their best to provide humanitarian aid to them. China cannot but express its deep regret and solemnly condemn the country which is the arch-culprit responsible for such atrocities.

He pointed out that the sudden influx of refugees of such a multitude into Southeast Asia, China and other parts of the world has brought on them heavy economic burdens and grave social problems. Up to now, 350,000 refugees have been stranded in Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Indonesia and Hong Kong, awaiting resettlement. The Chinese Government sympathizes with the Southeast Asian countries and region bearing the burden of the exported refugees and is ready to cooperate and work in appropriate coordination with them in the relief of the refugees. We support the various positive, legitimate and reasonable proposals put forward by the ASEAN countries and other countries concerned for resolving this problem.

Zhang Wenjin added that Kampuchea is one of the victims of the refugee problem. It is also a member of the United Nations. Yet it has not been invited to this international meeting. He expressed his regret in this regard.

He pointed out that China has borne the brunt of the large outflow of refugees from Vietnam. Up to the end of February this year, 202,000 refugees had been driven into China, including Vietnamese citizens of Chinese descent, Chinese nationals and ethnic Vietnamese. In the four months since then, the monthly rate of influx has exceeded 10,000, so the total number of refugees who have come to China has exceeded 250,000. The large inflow of refugees, who hardly have any personal belongings, has caused the provinces and region in southern China extreme difficulties in providing them with food, shelter, accommodation and other supplies. He noted that in some Vietnamese counties and districts bordering on China, a policy for setting up a so-called "cordon sanitaire" is being pursued to continue to drive local Vietnamese national minorities into China, adding to the burden placed on the Chinese border areas aggravating border tensions. This is regrettable and causes worries.

In order to resettle and provide relief to the refugees, he said, China's central authorities have already allocated and assigned funds for helping the refugees engage in productive work, a total sum equivalent to 450 million U.S. dollars, apart from funds allocated by the local authorities concerned. China is an economically underdeveloped country with a large population and comparatively scarce arable land. The burden it has borne is already very heavy. "Nevertheless, we are ready to discuss the problem with the UNHCR office and work out orderly arrangements for the reception of a maximum of 10,000 refugees who are staying temporarily in the Southeast Asian countries, especially those countries with a large number of refugees, and in Hong Kong, provided that they truly choose to resettle in China. Moreover, the Chinese Government has decided to make a donation in foreign currency of 1.5 million yuan (nearly 1 million U.S. dollars) to the UNHCR office as relief to the refugees now in ASEAN countries and Hong Kong," he said.

He pointed out: "In discussing the question of Indochinese refugees, the root cause of this problem cannot be evaded. Numerous facts have shown that it is caused by the internal and external policies pursued by the Vietnamese authorities. In recent years, they have been indulged in militarism and bent on aggression and expansion. At home, they are enforcing a military dictatorship and practising genocide, thus leading to the exodus of refugees. Through the export of refugees, they seek not only to shift their grave economic difficulties onto neighbouring countries, but also to create chaos and incite racial discord and fan up anti-Chinese sentiments in Southeast Asia. This is the root cause of the problem of Indochinese refugees. It must be pointed out that one superpower has in all possible ways tried to boost the morale of the Vietnamese authorities, conniving with and abetting them. This serves precisely to show up the designs of this superpower which attempts to fish in troubled waters and meddle in the affairs of Southeast Asia and reveal the international background of the question of Indochinese refugees. Chiming in with each other, the two are trying to confound right and wrong and shift the blame for the refugee problem onto other quarters. This can only be futile."

He pointed out that the gravity and urgency of the question of Indochinese refugees does not confine itself to the scope of the present tragedy, but is still growing. It would be an exercise in futility if this meeting were to discuss the relief and resettlement of the refugees while evading the root cause of the problem; for the more you resettle, the more they will expel. The situation will go on deteriorating. "Therefore, unless we tackle the problem of the export of Indochinese refugees at its source, we can hardly claim to have fulfilled humanitarian and moral responsibilities incumbent on us all," he said.

He said: "The Chinese delegation agrees that the proper resettlement and relief of the existing refugees is a matter of great urgency and necessity. But it is also necessary to take effective measures to make the Vietnamese authorities abandon their policy of creating and exporting refugees. In order to find a positive and effective solution for the problem of refugees, the Chinese delegation wishes to put forward the following proposals:

"1. At the moment, the problem of relief and resettlement of refugees now stranded in the ASEAN countries and Hong Kong is one that commands priority, requiring immediate solution by the international community. All countries, particularly the developed countries, should be called upon to make greater contributions in resettling the refugees, setting up reception centres and providing financial and material aid in accordance with their different social and economic conditions. Those countries accepting refugees are urged to cooperate closely with the UNHCR office and simplify the relevant formalities so as to speed up the pace of resettlement.

"2. The Vietnamese Government cannot shirk its responsibility to receive those refugees now stranded elsewhere who voluntarily choose to return to Vietnam, guarantee their safety of person and property and give them proper resettlement. As for those who for various compelling reasons seek departure, the Vietnamese Government should undertake to ensure their orderly departure and cooperate with the UNHCR office and set up, at appropriate locations, a certain number of reception centres dealing with matters in connection with their departure.

"3. Ships of all countries have the obligation to rescue those 'boat people' who run the risk of death at high sea, and send them to the refugee transit stations or refugee camps for temporary reception. The UNHCR office will make arrangement in the shortest possible time for them to settle down in third countries in compliance with their own volition.

"4. In order to make up for the financial deficiencies in the relief and resettlement of refugees, it is proposed that the governments of countries and international organizations concerned should provide funds, and that they suspend their economic aid to Vietnam and reallocate the aid funds for the relief and resettlement of Indochinese refugees until the Vietnamese Government changes its policy leading to the exodus of refugees.

"5. The Vietnamese Government should be urged to adopt a cooperative attitude towards the international community, change its policy of creating and exporting refugees and terminate its discrimination against and persecution of national minorities and Chinese nationals in Vietnam as well as Vietnamese citizens of Chinese descent."

He said in conclusion: "The Chinese Government holds that this serious question involving violation of the U.N. Charter and humanitarian principles should be further considered on other appropriate and important international forums and that effective measures should be taken to overcome the disaster brought about by the Vietnamese authorities. To uphold justice and humanitarian principles, the international community has the solemn duty to oppose the Vietnamese authorities' acts of persecuting and exporting refugees until they are in actual fact stopped. The Chinese Government is determined to continue to make unremitting efforts for the termination of this international tragedy together with all countries concerned about the fate of Indochinese refugees, countries upholding justice and humanitarian principles."

Condemnation of SRV

OW210308 Beijing XINHUA in English 0250 GMT 21 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Geneva, July 20 (XINHUA)--Vietnam should be responsible for this human tragedy in Southeast Asia and the international community should discuss not only humanitarian aid but also the root causes of the problem, representatives of a number of countries observed at the international conference on Indochinese refugees which opened here today.

S. Rajaratnam, foreign minister of Singapore, said, "A major and decisive contribution towards a solution of this problem is an immediate halting of the flow of refugees from Vietnam and also from Laos and Kampuchea. Unless this is done, the problem is unsolvable."

C.A. van der Klaauw, foreign minister of The Netherlands, said, "In this tragic human problem, Vietnam, of course, has its own particular responsibility." "In The Netherlands the suffering of the refugees has caused wide concern among the public as well as with the government," he added.

The secretary of state for external affairs of Canada, Flora Macdonald, said, "It is agreed that we are here to treat the crisis from a humanitarian point of view. But let us be clear about the meaning of humanitarian. One cannot arbitrarily separate out aspects of the problem such as first asylum or resettlement and term them humanitarian, and then dismiss the root causes of the exodus as political." "It is no less humanitarian to demand, as Canada does, that they deal with their citizens without discrimination and in a humane manner. It is our humanity that cries out for an end to this flagrant, this continuing, this outrageous violation of human rights," she added.

Mondale's Geneva Speech

OW211627 Beijing XINHUA in English 1611 GMT 21 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Geneva, July 21 (XINHUA)--U.S. Vice-President Walter Mondale told the meeting on Indochinese refugees here today that the fundamental responsibility of the Indochinese refugee problem "must rest with the authorities of Indochina, particularly the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam."

The Vietnamese Government, he said, "is failing to ensure the human rights of its people. Its callous and irresponsible policies are compelling countless citizens to forsake everything they treasure, to risk their lives, and to flee into the sea."

He declared: "There must be an immediate moratorium on the further expulsion of people from Vietnam. We must stop the drownings and establish a humane emigration program. The policy of expulsion which has led to so many tragic deaths must end."

He pointed out, "The freedom to emigrate is a fundamental human right. But no nation is blind to the difference between free emigration and forced exodus."

He said that the phrases, "the boat people" "the land people", are new. "But unfortunately their precedent in the annals of shame is not. Forty-one years ago this very week, another international conference on Lake Geneva concluded its deliberations. Thirty-two 'nations of asylum' convened at Evian to save the doomed Jews of Nazi Germany and Austria. On the eve of the conference, Hitler flung the challenge in the world's face. He said, 'I can only hope that the other world, which has such deep sympathy for these criminals will at least be generous enough to convert this sympathy into practical aid. We have each heard similar arguments about the plight of the refugees in Indochina.'

Review of Speeches

OW211920 Beijing XINHUA in English 1852 GMT 21 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Geneva, July 20 (XINHUA)--At the first-day session of the international meeting on Indochinese refugees, the representatives of many countries noted in their speeches that the root cause of the refugee issue lies in Hanoi. They demanded that Hanoi change its policy on refugees.

Among the 26 speakers at today's session, the representatives of Britain, Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines, West Germany, Sweden, Japan, Singapore, Canada, The Netherlands and other countries censured at varying degrees the Vietnamese authorities for creating and exporting refugees, and urged them to put an end to such a practice. Not a few representatives challenged the proposition for dealing with the refugee problem only in the humanitarian aspect. They held that the humanitarian and political aspects of the problem are inseparable and it will not do if the problem is not solved at its root.

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GENERAL

In his opening address, UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said that the problem should be dealt with in the humanitarian aspect but pointed out that this problem has a profound political and historical root.

British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington pointed out that the Vietnamese refugee problem originates from the policies of the Vietnamese Government. While accomplishing its goal of humanitarianism, the meeting should at the same time attain its political objective of checking the exodus of Vietnamese refugees.

The representatives of Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia stressed that the Vietnamese refugee problem must be turned off at the source. The Canadian representative condemned Hanoi's expulsion of Vietnamese citizens of Chinese descent as a flagrant violation of human rights.

Many representatives expressed their willingness to be committed to refugee relief and put forward proposals for resolving the problem.

Vietnamese Vice-Foreign Minister Phan Hien spoke only of the seven-point agreement reached between Vietnam and the UN high commissioner for refugees and evaded responsibility for the world-wide disaster created by Vietnam alone.

The speech delivered by Zhang Wenjin, leader of the Chinese delegation, in the afternoon drew the keen attention of the meeting. When he came to the point that the Vietnamese refugee problem had its roots in the domestic and foreign policies of the Vietnamese authorities, a member of the Vietnamese delegation picked up the "Vietnam" sign and hit the desk with it, demanding the floor. Waldheim announced that he did not intend to follow at this meeting the usual UN practice of giving the floor to those who want to answer what is said. He then asked the Chinese delegation leader to go on with his speech.

Later, many delegations and reporters asked the Chinese delegation for copies of Zhang Wenjin's speech.

PRC Press Conference

OW212115 Beijing XINHUA in English 2105 GMT 21 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Geneva, July 21 (XINHUA)--China is concerned over the question of Indochinese refugees not only because most of them are of Chinese descent but because the inhumane treatment against them poses a challenge to the whole mankind, Zhang Wenjin, head of the Chinese delegation to the international conference on Indochinese refugees, told a press conference here this afternoon.

"We should take up this challenge and go over it to show that the future of the world and mankind is bright," he added. The refugee problem, he noted, can never be solved unless the Vietnamese authorities withdraw their troops to their own territory and treat their people in a humane way.

China has borne the brunt of the question of refugees, he said. This fact, however, is not widely known in the world. 250,000 refugees have been forced into China by land or by sea. They were compelled to come at bayonet point and were fired upon. Not all of them are of Chinese descent, and about 30,000 of them are ethnic Vietnamese. Overcoming difficulties, the Chinese Government has opened farms and factories for them and provided them with accommodation.

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GENERAL

When asked whether the superpowers would make use of the Indochinese refugee question to mislead the people, Zhang Wenjin replied that the development in Indochina constitutes part of the Soviet strategy. This superpower is creating chaos in various parts of the world in order to carry out its policy of expansion and seeking global hegemony.

A correspondent asked him to comment on Soviet Vice-Foreign Minister N.P. Firyubin's statement at the international conference this morning that refugees from China were abandoned in the territorial waters of Vietnam and were then produced as Vietnamese refugees. Zhang Wenjin replied that this is a sheer lie and slander and not worth refuting. One can easily find out whether those are Vietnamese refugees or Chinese simply by asking the Southeast Asian countries and the refugees themselves.

Further Appeals

OW220230 Beijing XINHUA in English 0212 GMT 22 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Geneva July 21 (XINHUA)--At today's meeting of the international conference on Indochinese refugees, representatives of many countries continued to point out the root cause and the gravity of the Indochinese refugee problem and called upon Vietnam to stop exporting refugees.

The representative of Bangladesh said that the Indochinese refugee problem "has assumed a dimension whereby it may pose a serious threat to both peace and security in that part of the world." "It is therefore, incumbent on Vietnam to create, most urgently, a situation that will end the exodus, and also encourage the refugees to return home," he said.

The foreign minister of Argentina, Carlos W. Pastor, said, "The United Nations should engage their best efforts in order to eradicate definitively the causes that produce circumstances of such a gravity." He said, "The generosity of the international community, both of the countries that offer asylum and of those that have made or will make financial contributions to save the Indochinese refugees, will be a sterile effort, if at the same time the human flow of expulsions is not brought drastically to a halt."

The Yugoslav representative pointed out, "The inception and evolution of this phenomenon in Southeast Asia as is, after all, the case in other regions of the world, is the result of political instability and crises which inevitably cause great suffering of the innocent population. The tragic fate of these people can be avoided only if the hotbeds of crisis are eliminated through negotiations, peaceful means and international solidarity on the principles of independence, sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries, non-intervention and the right of every nation to decide its own social system."

The Pakistan representative said, "In Indochina, as in the case of all other refugee problems, the most important requirement is the creation of conditions within the countries concerned that would not compel hundreds of thousands of people to leave their homes for far away lands and a dubious, uncertain future." He further said, "The real solution to the refugee problem lies in creating conditions of normalcy and stability within the country concerned, so that the further outflow of refugees is stopped, and those who have left are induced to return voluntarily to their homes."

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
GENERAL

Closing of Conference

OW220232 Beijing XINHUA in English 0220 GMT 22 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Geneva, July 21 (XINHUA)--The international meeting on Indochinese refugees ended here this evening after a two-day session.

While discussing humanitarian measures, many speakers stressed that the Indochinese refugee problem could not be solved by humanitarian measures alone. As one of the speakers put it, "In the efforts to find a solution, emphasis should be given to solving the problem at the source". Therefore, speakers, especially those from Southeast Asian states, categorically noted that the Vietnamese Government should resume its responsibility over this question, and stop at once the deliberate expulsion of its population. Several delegates urged the Vietnamese Government to change its policy which has caused the international disaster.

The Vietnamese delegation and its only supporter, the Soviet delegation, were much isolated at the meeting.

Many countries put forward proposals on relief and resettlement of refugees, and offered contributions in places for resettlement or in funds. The Indonesian Government offered the Galang Island and the Philippine Government a new site for 50,000 refugees to be funded by the UN high commissioner for refugees. The United Nations was organizing an international cooperative effort in Southeast Asia.

In a declaration at the closing meeting, UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim said, "This meeting has been an occasion without precedent in the experience of the United Nations." Those countries concerned with the grave crisis existing in Southeast Asia, he said, "have participated with a view to relieving the plight of hundreds of thousands of refugees and displaced persons."

The resettlement programme "can not be successful for long without major reduction in the disorderly exodus of thousands of people from their homelands," Waldheim noted.

PRESIDENT CARTER'S GOVERNMENT RESHUFFLE NOTED

OW211529 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 21 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Washington, July 20 (XINHUA)--U.S. President Jimmy Carter ended his first government reshuffle since he took office in 1977 by accepting two more resignations today, that of Energy Secretary James Schlesinger and that of Transportation Secretary Brock Adams.

He appointed Deputy Secretary of Defense Charles W. Duncan to replace Schlesinger and named Navy Secretary W. Graham Claytor to replace Adams as head of the Transportation Department at a 30 day interim basis, pending a search for a permanent successor.

The new announcements were made by the President's Press Secretary Jody Powell at the White House today following the replacement of three other secretaries yesterday: Housing and Urban Development Secretary Patricia R. Harris to succeed Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Joseph A. Califano, Federal Reserve Chairman William Miller to succeed Treasury Secretary W. Michael Blumenthal, and Deputy Attorney General Benjamin R. Civiletti to replace Attorney General Griffin B. Bell.

In a brief late afternoon appearance in the White House press room, President Carter said, "I do not expect any further resignations from the Cabinet other than those that have already been made. There are a few vacancies, which I will fill without delay." He said, "I am well pleased with all the changes that have been made."

The President said, "There is absolutely no doubt in my mind that I and my administration will now be better able to serve this country and to resolve those problems and to meet those challenges which I described to the American people in my television address Sunday evening." He added the transition from one leader to another in each case will be "orderly and properly conducted."

The President turned away from the press room immediately after his brief and terse statement without waiting for questions from the press.

In announcing the removal of Schlesinger, Press Secretary Jody Powell stated that Schlesinger had twice offered to resign earlier this year and had publicly stated that he wanted to leave the Cabinet later this year. He said Schlesinger will remain on the job for an indefinite period because of a "mutual desire for a smooth transition". In the meantime, Powell said, Schlesinger will enjoy Carter's "full confidence" and Carter would be pleased to see Schlesinger continue the service in the government after leaving the Cabinet.

In a letter of resignation to President Carter, Schlesinger recalled "the difficulties' and "achievements" during the past two years in the Energy Department and said, "I fear that the depth of our national problems has not as yet been accepted by the American people. The severe impacts on our economy--posed by the prospective oil stringencies of the 1980's have not been fully recognized." He wishes the President will continue to "grapple with these intractable problems."

Meanwhile, the evaluation of high-ranking government officials was reported to be involving about 500 persons while the reshuffle of the White House staff is expected to take place next week. In a television interview tonight, Jody Powell spoke of "weeding out" the White House staff.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES

A spokesman of the State Department when answering a question at a press conference today indicated that high-ranking officials of the State Department are being reviewed and evaluated as other departments are doing in accordance with the President's decision.

The reshuffle of the administration was conducted at a time when the country is confronting a worsening economic situation with energy in particular and the government's management of the economic affairs has been widely criticized. Under these circumstances, personnel as well as policy differences within the administration has emerged to the surface, especially between government departments and the White House staff. U.S. media noted that by reshuffling top level officials in the government, Carter hopes to have "a new start" and "a fresh image" in handling the administration and in solving the grave economic difficulties. The New York TIMES commented yesterday that the President's aim is to gain a firm control of the government and to "clear the desks in readiness for the new presidential campaign" a few months from now.

There is a noticeable feeling of uncertainty and uneasiness in the Capitol as a result of the government reshuffle coupled with personnel evaluation in government departments. People were surprised at the way in which all Cabinet members had offered resignation, saying that this has never been the case in more than a hundred years of U.S. history. Divergences seem to grow among congressmen, both Democrats and Republicans, over the dismissal of five secretaries in two days. The Washington POST noted that the reactions in the nation to the reshuffle "varied from consternation to confusion".

U.S. MISSILE DESTROYERS DISCUSSED IN MILITARY REPORT

OW212030 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 19 Jul 79 OW

[*"Information on Military Science"* report on large missile destroyers]

[Excerpts] Large missile-carrying destroyers are those which weigh more than 4,000 tons and are armed with guided missiles. Such destroyers appeared first in the U.S. Navy.

In the later part of the 1950's, the threat to aircraft carriers from the air and sea began to grow as a result of the development of aircraft, nuclear-powered submarines and nuclear weapons. This situation called for development of new-type escort vessels which could effectively protect aircraft carriers against air and submarine attacks. With the birth of more sophisticated sea-to-air, sea-to-sea and submarine-launched missiles, destroyers carrying sea-to-air and antisubmarine missiles began to emerge. At the same time, in order to cope with threats from aircraft carrier formations, there also appeared large missile destroyers. They were equipped with powerful, long-range aircraft-type missiles especially for attacking aircraft carrier formations. The large missile destroyers were also equipped with sea-to-air missiles and various types of antisubmarine weapons to counter air and submarine attacks.

All this makes it obvious that the mission of large missile destroyers differs from country to country because of different naval missions, different strategic thinking and different operational concepts.

Since the beginning of the 1970's, missile destroyers have taken on a new look as science and technology has progressed. Large missile destroyers have reached the level of 10,000 tons displacement which equals or exceeds earlier cruisers in tonnage. Generally, they have such special features as being able to travel at high speeds even on a shakedown cruise, possessing a long cruising radius, having more supplies and more precision electronic equipment and possessing strong multiple defensive capabilities.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
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The missions and operational tasks of missile destroyers have grown rapidly and become diversified. In addition to escorting naval and commercial fleets and attacking enemy coasts and fleet formations, they can also counter air and submarine attacks, support amphibious operations, form sea blockades, monitor telecommunications intelligence, patrol and direct operations, and other tasks. This is why they are called "the all-rounders on the sea." Precisely because of their diversified capabilities and large numbers, they have become a decisive force in the Navy.

Large missile destroyers are powered by either nuclear or conventional fuel. Nuclear-powered destroyers are capable of traveling at high speeds and have a longer cruising radius. Since they do not have to have room for fuel, they are capable of carrying more weapons and ammunition. Nuclear-powered systems, however, cost more in both manufacturing and operation and involve more sophisticated technology. They are used only by the U.S. Navy. No other country has yet used nuclear power in destroyers.

U.S. STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND EXERCISE NOTED

OW200642 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1536 GMT 18 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 18 July--The U.S. Strategic Air Command held its largest military exercise in 20 years from 8 to 17 July, according to a news report from Nebraska. About 125,000 soldiers, including a number of Air Force Reserves and National Guardsmen, participated in the exercise, codenamed "Global Shield."

When the exercise began, all SAC units on the U.S. mainland and Guam simultaneously assumed combat readiness. Thirty-one SAC bomber bases and missile-launching pads, including 650 bombers, tankers, reconnaissance planes, air command planes, Minuteman and Titan I guided missiles, also became combat ready on a simulated basis.

During the exercise, more than 200 B-52 bombers and FB-111 fighter-bombers practiced bombing along two low-flying training corridors over Texas, Kansas and Nebraska. On 16 July, an unarmed intercontinental Minuteman I ballistic missile was launched. The radio transmitter installed in the missile relayed a prerecorded message to all missile and bomber units at Air Force bases from Maine to Guam, ordering them to immediately launch a retaliatory attack.

The military exercise was aimed at testing how well the U.S. Strategic Air Command mobilized the guided missile, bomber and air refueling units that had survived a nuclear attack to launch a counterattack.

General Richard Ellis, commander of the U.S. Strategic Air Command, said: This exercise is aimed at testing the capability of U.S. Strategic Air Force units to carry out their deterrent tasks. He believed the exercise was a success.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

D 1

WANG ZHEN MEETS TOKYO UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT

OW201224 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 20 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 20 (XINHUA)--Wang Zhen, vice-premier of the State Council, this morning had a friendly conversation with Professor Takashi Mukaibo, president of Tokyo University, and three other Japanese visitors.

Tokyo University has close links with the Chinese Academy of Sciences in the study of basic theory. Professor Mukaibo has visited China many times, and has made contributions to the scientific and technological exchange between Japan and China. Present at today's meeting was Yan Jici, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. Professor Mukaibo and his party arrived in Beijing on July 11.

XU DEHENG MEETS JAPANESE PUBLISHERS DELEGATION

OW201408 Beijing XINHUA in English 1253 GMT 20 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 20 (XINHUA)--Xu Deheng, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with a visiting Japanese publishers delegation led by Tetsuo Oga, president of the "Smogakukan" publishing house. Chen Hanbo, acting director of the State Publication Bureau, attended the meeting. Since their arrival on July 10, the Japanese guests have visited Beijing, Urumqi and Turpan and have had discussions with Chinese publishers.

JAPANESE TRANSPORT MINISTRY NOTES DECLINE IN SHIPPING

OW201356 Beijing XINHUA in English 1241 GMT 20 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, July 20 (XINHUA)--The international competitiveness of Japan's oceangoing transportation has gone further down because of the rise in seamen's pay and reduction of Soviet transportation rates, says "The White Paper on Maritime Transport" for 1978 issued yesterday by the Japanese Transport Ministry.

Less and less Japanese ships are chartered by Japanese enterprises because of the low cost in chartering foreign ships, the white paper says. The total tonnage of Japan's commercial fleet stood at 65.32 million tons in 1978, but home-registered Japanese ships accounted for only 33.03 million tons, a drop of 20 per cent as compared with 1977. Among the Japanese commercial fleet last year, it continues, the maritime transport volume for home-registered ships is 73.5 million tons for export and 560 million tons for import, or 6.2 per cent below the previous year, respectively.

In the transport volume of export, it says, 43 per cent is steel and then cement, chemical fertilizer and automobiles in that order, while that of import, 48.5 per cent is petroleum then comes iron ore, coal and lumber in that order. The percentage of home-registered ships in the total fleet is falling, the white paper says. Hence, in time of emergency, difficulties will crop up in the transport of oil, foodgrains and other important material.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

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FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS SRV YUNNAN ATTACKS

OW221241 Beijing XINHUA in English 1237 GMT 22 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 22 (XINHUA)--The Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of China sent a note to the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam today, strongly protesting against Vietnamese killing and wounding of Chinese inhabitants in Maguan County of Yunnan Province.

The note states that since the beginning of this month, Vietnamese troops have repeatedly shelled with mortars and machine guns from the No. 4 boundary marker and somewhere near Lao Son, China's Shang Tian Fang of Jin Chang people's commune, and Dong Gua Lin of Dou Long people's commune in Maguan County, Yunnan Province. Today, they once again concentrated their fires on the above-said places, destroying a number of buildings and killing and wounding many peaceful Chinese inhabitants. The local militiamen of China were forced to wage counter-attacks. This incident was fully and single-handedly provoked by the Vietnamese authorities who should bear all the responsibilities for the consequences arising from the incident. The note demands that the Vietnamese authorities immediately end all the armed provocations along Chinese borders.

Details of SRV Provocations

OW221820 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1643 GMT 22 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Kunming, 22 July--Since the beginning of this month, Vietnamese troops have repeatedly shelled and fired on Chinese border areas, including border areas in Maguan County, Yunnan Province, seriously threatening the security of peaceful Chinese inhabitants in those areas and killing and wounding many of them.

Today, from 1108 to 1152, Vietnamese troops shelled with 60 mm mortars and machineguns China's Shang Tian Fang village of Jin Chang people's commune, Dong Gua Lin village of Dou Long people's commune and other villages in Maguan County, killing and wounding several Chinese border inhabitants and destroying a number of buildings. Driven beyond forbearance, the local militiamen of China were forced to return fire.

Since the beginning of July, some villages under Jin Chang people's commune and Dou Long people's commune in Maguan County have suffered from Vietnamese armed provocations almost everyday. On 5 July Vietnamese troops carried out four armed attacks and harassments against these areas. On the same day, Vietnamese troops shelled with anti-aircraft machineguns Xiao Zuo Fang village at 0710 and Xiao Tou village at 0830. Then, at 1730, they used 60 mm mortars to shell Dong Gua [Chong] village in Jin Chang commune. In Dou Long people's commune, on the afternoon of the same day, while a number of commune members were irrigating their fields with water from a dam inside Chinese territory, Vietnamese troops suddenly opened fire on them with light machine-guns and rifles, forcing them to suspend their work.

Another incident also occurred on 12 July. Vietnamese armed personnel twice fired on Chinese children inside Chinese territory. At 1030 on the same day, Vietnamese armed personnel fired on eight children of Kou Lai production brigade of Yangwan people's commune in Malipo County; they were simply playing near the No 8 boundary marker. At 1500 on the same day, while a boy of Shuitou village in Jin Chang people's commune in Maguan County was grazing his oxen, Vietnamese troops fired on him with more than 30 bullets. These provocations of the Vietnamese armed personnel have aroused the great indignation of the local Chinese inhabitants.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

XINHUA RIDICULES PHAN HIEN'S GENEVA PRESS CONFERENCE

OW201547 Beijing XINHUA in English 1527 GMT 20 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Geneva, July 20 (XINHUA correspondent Huang Zumin)--"Humanitarian" has become the pet word used by the Vietnamese Vice-Foreign Minister Phan Hien, head of the Vietnamese delegation to the international conference on Indochinese refugees, to describe the refugee problem at his press conference here yesterday.

Obviously feeling the heat of worldwide condemnation of Hanoi's inhuman policy of exporting its own people, the Vietnamese diplomat, smiling rather uneasily, used the epithet four times in a single sentence to smooth over his government's acts of atrocity. His callousness and cynicism left a peculiar impression with many of those present at the unusually solemn gathering. Phan Hien told the newsmen: "This is a humanitarian problem which should be approached in a humanitarian way, in a humanitarian spirit and with humanitarian measures." He added categorically that "this is a solely humanitarian problem and it should not in any way be connected with political considerations."

But no epithet can alter the facts which are known to the whole world. In pursuit of its reactionary domestic and foreign policies, Hanoi first reduced hundreds of thousands of its own people to refugees by denying them any means of livelihood. It then confiscated their fixed property and extorted from them huge sums of gold and hard currency before dumping them aboard unseaworthy junks, now widely known as "floating coffins". Official and press opinion in many countries has compared this wholesale massacre on the sea with Hitler's extermination of Jews. No one will miss the bitter irony of Phan Hien's appeal to approach this unheard-of savagery "in a humanitarian way". It is no more than a coarse effort to make people shut up and not challenge Hanoi about its political responsibility for the tragic plight of the refugees.

Is it true that the Vietnamese delegation "does not talk about politics"? In a typical remark at the present press conference, Phan Hien, while answering questions, claimed, "There is now a campaign led by certain people to oppose Vietnam...it will fail." Isn't this remark political? On top of this, he also distributed among reporters a pamphlet which had been compiled and printed in Hanoi, and asked them more than once to read it carefully. This pamphlet deals with politics from start to finish and contains no more than the allegation that the root cause of the refugee problem lies in France, the United States and China. Does the distribution of such propaganda material attacking other countries reflect the "non-political" and "humantarian" approach of the Vietnamese delegation? This is indeed a typical example of Hanoi's hypocrisy--they claim not to talk about politics while presenting warped accounts of political issues.

Answering questions posed by reporters today, Phan Hien said over and over again that the Vietnamese Government had decided to let those who wished to leave Vietnam and be reunited with their families leave the country "legally and orderly", and to prevent anyone from leaving the country illegally. The Hanoi authorities, he added, had promulgated regulations whereby they can punish those who violate their provisions. A reporter asked him at once: How many people have applied for exit permits and how many applications have been approved? Phan Hien replied evasively, "This can never be counted by any computer, nor can it be predicted."

Another reporter asked him: "Why should the Vietnamese Government extort money from refugees and then shift the burden on to other countries?" Phan Hien tried hard to deny the charge, saying, "As a socialist country, Vietnam always considers the fate of its citizens. If there were some mistakes, they were committed at the local level, and those involved have been tried before the court." Still another reporter questioned him: "What were the results of the trials"? Phan Hien replied with hesitation, "There were several such trials and sentences were handed down." Hearing this, the reporters burst out in reproach and laughter.

What is particularly ironic is the fact that at the beginning of the press conference, Phan Hien recalled that it was in Geneva on July 21, 1954 that agreements were reached at the international conference on the problem of Indochina. One remembers that at that time, Vietnam was present at the conference as the plaintiff accusing imperialism of aggression. But obviously, things are quite different today, with reporters firing questions at the Vietnamese diplomat about his government's policies as if he was in the dock. The reporters got up one after another and left the room before the press conference came to an end. Despite Phan Hien's plea that "Vietnam should be assisted and sympathized with and not slandered", public opinion throughout the world will have its own say about the issue.

RENMIN RIBAO: SRV REFUGEE POLICY VIOLATES INTERNATIONAL LAW

OW201529 Beijing XINHUA in English 1515 GMT 20 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 20 (XINHUA)--The PEOPLE'S DAILY carries a signed article today entitled "Hanoi's Export of Refugees Violates International Law". The article reads in part:

Hanoi's outrageous creation and export of refugees en masse has aroused the fury of the people of all countries and is denounced by public opinion. This insolent trampling on fundamental human rights and violation of international law have made numerous refugees destitute and seriously threatened the peace and security of the Southeast Asian region. Such fascist atrocity committed by the Vietnamese authorities must be stopped promptly.

Each nation is duty bound to settle its own people within its boundary and give them proper care. No country has the right to expel its own people and force other countries to receive and resettle them. This is an accepted principle of international law and a concrete expression of the principle of mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity which is also a basic principle of the international law. Neglecting its own duties, Hanoi forces its own people to leave the country, flooding the neighbouring countries with a huge army of refugees. This wilful encroachment upon the territorial integrity of other countries and disruption of their stability and order are criminal acts in open violation of the principles of international law.

The creation and export of refugees by the Vietnamese authorities shows their utter disrespect for the U.N. Charter. One of the purposes of the United Nations is to "promote and encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion." One of the 10 principles set forth in the "Declaration of Promotion of World Peace and Cooperation" adopted at the Asian-African conference in 1955 says, "respect for the fundamental human rights and for the purposes and principles of the charter of the United Nations." The outrageous acts of Hanoi have savagely infringed on these august international documents.

Looking back in history, people will never forget the bloody slaughter of Jews, Poles, Czechs and people of other nationalities perpetrated by Hitler's Germany in the twenties and thirties of this century. After World War II, the people of all countries incessantly demanded non-recurrence of this outrage which was eventually declared an act of genocide, a crime condemned by the entire civilized world. On December 9, 1948, the U.N. General Assembly adopted the convention on the prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide which embodies the urgent desire of all peoples in its purpose and spirit. The massacre of their own people or infliction of physical and mental torture on them before they were driven out as refugees by the Vietnamese authorities has fully constituted a genocidal crime which should be thoroughly exposed and bitterly denounced.

The Vietnamese authorities' unscrupulous deportation of refugees to neighbouring countries has brought great difficulties and numerous problems to these countries. This scheme of theirs is completely in violation of the U.N. Charter principle "to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours". It also runs counter to another U.N. Charter principle that "all members, in order to ensure to all of them the rights and benefits resulting from membership, shall fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the present charter".

Now, everyone knows that the root cause of the Indochinese refugee problem lies in the policy of the creation and export of refugees by the Vietnamese authorities, which is part and parcel of the policy to establish regional hegemony they are pursuing. They have openly violated the principles of international law and the U.N. Charter and other important international documents not only by unbridled armed invasion of their neighbours, and intrusion into the borders of other countries but also by creating economic, social and political chaos in the Southeast Asian region through the forcible export of refugees with the ultimate aim of realizing their wild ambitions for hegemony in Southeast Asia. Such criminal acts have menaced international peace and security, particularly that in Southeast Asia. Under the U.N. Charter, the United Nations has the right to show concern over a situation that endangers international peace and security. All U.N. member countries safeguarding peace and justice have the right and duty to urge the U.N. to pay attention to the situation menacing peace and security that Vietnam has deliberately created in Southeast Asia.

Now that the international conference on Indochinese refugee problem has opened in Geneva on July 20 under the auspices of the U.N., many countries have raised the demand that concrete measures be adopted to give a thorough check to the export of refugees by the Vietnamese authorities. The so-called Indochinese refugee problem is not purely a humanitarian issue but a serious political problem concerning peace and security. The obvious task of the conference should not be confined to the resettlement of the refugees. In order to stop the continued development and recurrence of such atrocities, the expansionism and aggression by the Vietnamese authorities must be stopped. This is the solemn call of world opinion. As researchers on international law, we cannot afford to turn a blind eye on the inhumane crimes committed by the Vietnamese authorities. Such criminal acts in violation of international law, the U.N. Charter and other august international documents should be roundly condemned by all jurists of international law.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTS ON SRV EXPLANATION OF REFUGEE EXPORT

OW221239 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 22 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 22 (XINHUA)--The plight of every Vietnamese refugee proves that the Hanoi authorities are the criminals who have created this rarely seen world disaster, says a commentary in the PEOPLE'S DAILY today refuting a recent statement in Hanoi by Nguyen Co Thach, Vietnamese secretary of state without portfolio assisting the premier in foreign affairs.

The commentary entitled "The Criminal Cannot Disguise Himself as the Victim", notes that Nguyen Co Thach described the exodus of Vietnamese refugees as a "brain drain of grave impact" and an "unfortunate loss" to Vietnam. He said that physicians had disappeared in some regions and some factories had to close down because the technicians had gone. "To evade condemnation by world public opinion, Nguyen Co Thach tried to create the impression through his gloomy statement that Vietnam is the victim of the exodus of the refugees, and not the criminal who has driven them out of the country," the commentary says.

But who will be deceived by his statement as Vietnamese refugees are now found in every part of the world, the commentary asks. The root cause of the exodus of refugees, it continues, lies in the Vietnamese authorities' submission to Soviet social-imperialism, their foreign policy of regional hegemonism, expansionism and aggression and their domestic policy of genocide and big-Vietnam chauvinism. About one million people were driven away from Vietnam and territories it has invaded or under its control, and for this Hanoi has pocketed more than 3,000 million U.S. dollars worth of gold. On the instruction of Hanoi, organs handling the export of refugees have been established in Vietnam at central and local levels. "Can all these facts be erased by any evasive and sophistical statement?" the commentary asks.

However, Nguyen Co Thach admitted the fact that the massive export of Vietnamese refugees and the big outflow of technical personnel have brought about the deplorable situation of hospitals "lacking doctors" and factories "lacking technicians". But whose fault is this? They would not have drifted to the high seas on wooden boats at terrible risk if the Vietnamese authorities had not driven them to desperation and if they had a little chance of existence in their own country. Nguyen Co Thach's statement can only prove that the Vietnamese authorities have carried out the genocide policy irrespective of consequences. This enables people to see more clearly that the Vietnamese authorities represent a ruthless, inhumane regime that has no prospects whatsoever. Nguyen Co Thach's statement does not mean in any way that the Hanoi authorities have shown any sign of repentance. Hanoi's export of refugees is becoming more and more "thriving and prosperous". Hanoi is driving its people to leave the country at the rate of 65,000 per month. The Vietnamese authorities will not stop the export of refugees which to them is a most lucrative business that requires no capital. When the real criminal pretends to be the victim, he only reveals more clearly before the public his despicable features.

PRC-SRV TALKS TO RESUME ON 30 JULY DESPITE BORDER INCIDENTS

OW230912 Hong Kong in English 0905 GMT 23 Jul 79 OW

[By Francis Deron]

[Text] Beijing, July 23 (AFP)--China and Vietnam today agreed to hold the ninth session of their negotiations on July 30th.

The agreement came only one day after an armed incident on the frontier between the two countries resulting in many casualties. A Vietnamese source said that Hanoi had proposed that the next session be held on Wednesday but this was turned down by the Chinese proposal to meet next Monday. It will be the fourth session of the talks in the Chinese capital. The decision to hold the new session was taken in a tense atmosphere between the two sides made worse by yesterday's frontier incident which, according to the Chinese version, caused many killed and wounded. The incident appears to have been the worst on the frontier for some time. The Chinese protested last night against an "armed provocation" at two points on the frontier by Vietnamese artillery leading to a "counter-attack" by local Chinese militia. The precise number of casualties was not known.

Diplomatic sources did not expect any result to emerge from this new meeting between vice-foreign ministers Han Nianlong of China and Dinh Nho Liem of Vietnam. The previous sessions have ended in complete deadlock. China has insisted on raising the question of Cambodia and Vietnam's foreign policy, but Vietnam has focussed on a settlement of the situation on the Sino-Vietnamese frontier and has refused to discuss other countries during the bilateral talks.

Next Monday's meeting will be the first session of the talks since the Geneva conference on the question of Indochina refugees. During the conference China warmly welcomed speeches by various countries calling on Vietnam to change its policy. This is precisely what China has been insisting upon since the negotiations with Vietnam began in Hanoi on April 18, observers said.

RENMIN RIBAO CRITICIZES SRV, USSR FOR ROLE IN LAOS

HK200758 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jul 79 p 4 HK

[Article by Yong Jun [0516 6311]: "Vientiane Today"]

[Excerpts] Vientiane, capital of Laos, used to be a quiet, beautiful city. Today, its scenery remains just as beautiful, but the people and things in it have changed. The livelihood and atmosphere here are not what they were several years ago.

At present, there are more than 10,000 Soviet and Vietnamese "advisers" and "experts" in this city with a small population of only 130,000 to 140,000 people. They have moved into the former "American Village," the residential compound of the former French military training corps, the apartment houses of former government officials and other grandiose villas. They ride in cars left behind by the Americans and the French. The daily living expenses for a Soviet "expert" amount to over 8,000 Lao kips, which is equivalent to 2 months' pay for an ordinary Lao worker. In Vientiane, the official rate of exchange is U.S. \$1 to 400 Lao kips, but the black market rate is as high as U.S. \$1 to 2,000 kips. The Soviet "big brother" simply ignores the order of the Lao authorities prohibiting the use of foreign currency in the market and has made a fortune with this price difference.

Due to years of bad harvest, dozens of medium-sized and small factories in Vientiane were forced to stop production or go into partial operation and many shops were closed. This has given Vientiane a desolate appearance. Domestic beer and soft drinks, which used to be plentiful, are always out of stock and have to be imported at times. Only a few items bearing price tags are displayed in state stores run by the government, but, in the free market, people are bustling about and a great variety of goods are on sale. Prices and the rate of price rises, however, are both shockingly high. The prices for certain provisions and daily necessities are 20 to 30 percent higher compared with those in early 1975 on the eve of liberation. For example, the price of rice is 350 to 400 kips per kg; pork is 1,700 kips per jt; and cotton dacron is over 3,000 kips per meter.

In some residential areas, one can always see people lining up to buy rice: This is a new phenomenon since liberation. A worker said: "Our ration is again cut by two kg and we did not get the exact amount each month." Another worker said: "The quality of rice is very poor. The Vietnamese took away our good rice and we could not say anything about it. Anyone who complains will be forced to attend 'study courses!'" A woman interrupted saying: "I do not mind going to the 'study courses' because my meals will be provided, but I must bring my three children along with me."

There is an acute shortage of gasoline in Vientiane lately. The number of cars in the streets is markedly reduced and the price of bicycles is even higher than that of motorcycles. One driver said: "It has been 4 months since I last got my gas ration. Our imported gasoline was grabbed by the Vietnamese."

Soviet and Vietnamese actions in Vientiane have become the theme of street gossip. Although opinions vary, their conclusion is coincidentally the same: The Soviet big brother's "benevolent aid" is "expressed only in the signing of an agreement but not in action"; and Vietnam's idea of "special relations" means that what Vietnam has is theirs and what Laos has is also theirs. Recently, a certain story was widely circulating among the masses in Vientiane. The story goes: When two Lao people were having their meal in a restaurant, a Vietnamese walked up to them and said: "Without Vietnam, Laos could not have won." The two Lao people retorted and the Vietnamese angrily left. After a while, he returned with a group of people; one of them was carrying a gun. In extreme fury, the two Lao people grabbed the gun and fired a shot in the air. When a policeman heard the sound of the shot and rushed to the scene, he asked the two Laos, "Why did you not aim at the Vietnamese instead of firing in the air?"

KAMPUCHEA DEMANDS WITHDRAWAL OF SRV TROOPS

OW201240 Beijing XINHUA in English 1219 GMT 20 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 20 (XINHUA)--The Foreign Ministry of Democratic Kampuchea in a statement on July 17 demanded that the Vietnamese authorities withdraw all their aggressor troops and forces from Kampuchea, according to Radio Democratic Kampuchea today.

In the last dry season, Hanoi exerted all efforts once again to concentrate superior forces to attack the revolutionary forces of Kampuchea in an attempt to eliminate them and get out of its serious crisis. However, it failed to attain its goal. On the contrary, it brought boundless disasters to the Vietnamese people.

It says, "Under the leadership of Democratic Kampuchea, the Kampuchean people have, indeed, met various difficulties resulting from the destructive war of aggression waged by Hanoi. However, they have the ability to conduct a protracted people's war, inflicting blows at the aggressors and defending and maintaining their territory and race." "The best way to solve the Kampuchea problem is for Hanoi to withdraw all its troops and aggressor forces from the land, water and islands of Kampuchea, and let the Kampuchean people settle their own problems. The Government of Democratic Kampuchea has put forward no prerequisites and even does not require Hanoi to compensate the tremendous losses caused by the barbarous and inhumane war of aggression. The Kampuchean people have no other demand than to enjoy genuine independence, peace, neutrality and non-alignment within their current boundary.

The statement urges the peace- and justice-loving governments, political organizations and well-known figures to adopt all measures to force Hanoi to withdraw all its aggressor troops from Kampuchea so as to ensure the tranquillity and stability of the people in Southeast Asia and the world.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

USE OF SOVIET ARMS, POISON GAS BY SRV IN KAMPUCHEA CITED

OW220044 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1510 GMT 19 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, Jul 19--The Vietnamese aggressor troops in Kampuchea recently received a quantity of new Soviet weapons and equipment, according to AFP quoting informed Thai sources. The report says that these include 122 mm automatic multiple guided-missile launchers that can fire both conventional rockets and canisters of poison gas.

Quoting Kampuchean and Lao refugees in Thailand, the report says that these poison gas canisters have been used on many occasions in densely forested mountainous areas in Kampuchea and Laos. The report also says that sources close to the Kampuchean puppet regime have disclosed that the bodies of Vietnamese soldiers killed in action in Kampuchea are no longer shipped back to Vietnam but buried on the spot in tombs and that only the bodies of ranking officers are brought home.

KAMPUCHEAN GUERRILLA ACTIVITY, CONTROL REPORTED INCREASING

OW221701 Beijing XINHUA in English 1633 GMT 22 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 22 (XINHUA)--The situation on the Kampuchean battlefronts is developing in a direction favourable to the people, pointed out the general headquarters of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army in a recent communique on the current military situation in Democratic Kampuchea, Radio Democratic Kampuchea reported on July 19.

The communique said that the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army is now controlling one fourth of the whole Kampuchean territory, scattered in the remote areas of various regions. It said that the Vietnamese aggressors are controlling also one fourth of the Kampuchean territory, mainly cities and towns and areas along the strategic highways. It added that Vietnamese aggressors once occupied one half of the Kampuchean territory last April, but "the enemy-controlled areas have been daily decreasing as a result of the enhancement of our guerrilla activities to seize back from the enemy some important remote areas and the expansion of our guerrilla areas and guerrilla bases since last May."

The communique said, "Our guerrilla areas and bases now cover two-fourths of the nation's land, mainly on the plains and along transport and communications lines." It stated that since December 25, 1978, the total strength of the Vietnamese aggressor troops in Kampuchea has reached 180,000. Since last May, the Kampuchean revolutionary army has energetically and effectively carried out the line of guerrilla warfare and united with various forces which are fighting against the Vietnamese aggressors. Judging from the developments of the increasingly tense guerrilla warfare, the Vietnamese aggressor forces will be further weakened, it concluded.

KAMPUCHEAN RED CROSS REQUESTS DIRECT INTERNATIONAL AID

OW230840 Beijing XINHUA in English 0815 GMT 23 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 23 (XINHUA)--The Red Cross Society of Democratic Kampuchea has the right to accept, in the areas controlled by the Democratic Kampuchean Government, the aid provided by other governments and international organizations for the Kampuchean people. said a statement issued by the society on July 21, according to Radio Democratic Kampuchea today.

The statement said that at present, governments of a number of countries, political and mass organizations and prominent personages all over the world have expressed sympathy and concern for the Kampuchean people who are suffering from the Vietnamese war of aggression, and are trying to provide aid to the suffering Kampuchean people. The statement said the Vietnamese control everything in the areas where they are in temporary occupation. Therefore, it pointed out, all the governments, political organizations, mass societies and prominent people who extend aid to Kampuchean people of these areas "should make efforts to ensure that the aid be sent to the genuine Kampuchean people and not fall into the hands of the Vietnamese aggressors who are the slaughterers killing the Kampuchean people."

THAI RED CROSS RECEIVES PRC DONATION FOR REFUGEE RELIEF

OW201322 Beijing XINHUA in English 1255 GMT 20 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Bangkok, July 20 (XINHUA)--Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan received at the Government House today Rmb 200,000-yuan donation from the People's Republic of China for the use of refugee relief work.

The donation presented by Charge D'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy Wang Buyun was offered by the Red Cross Society of China to the Red Cross Society of Thailand. During the presentation, Prime Minister Kriangsak gave an account of the refugee problem facing Thailand and the relief work done by the Thai Government, the Thai Red Cross Society and other organizations concerned. "With the assistance of the government", he said, "the Thai Red Cross Society is trying its best to do the relief work well. But the important thing is to solve the problem completely."

A cable sent by the Red Cross Society of China on July 16 said, "The barbarous expulsion of hundreds of thousands of refugees from Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos perpetrated by the Vietnamese authorities have caused great difficulties for the Southeast Asian countries. The acceptance by Thailand of two hundred thousand refugees in a humanitarian spirit represents an added economic burden of tremendous proportions." Deeply sympathetic to the plight of Indochinese refugees, the Chinese Red Cross Society has decided to donate Rmb 200,000 yuan to the Thai Red Cross Society for refugee relief.

ARMS DELIVERY TO THAILAND SPEEDED UP BY U.S.

OW210914 Beijing XINHUA in English 0835 GMT 21 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Bangkok, July 21 (XINHUA)--The United States has accelerated delivery of military equipment to Thailand with 12 armoured personnel carriers arriving here on July 19 and 18 more due around August 8, reported the NATION REVIEW today.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman here said yesterday that some F-5 fighters, 47 105-millimetre howitzers and several hundred radios for military use will be flown in before the end of this year. Most of the military equipment comes under the U.S. military aid programme for Thailand which was officially stopped in the 1978 fiscal year.

The U.S. spokesman indicated that the arms delivery had been speeded up "in the wake of the situation in Kampuchea." It was reported that several armoured cars flown in from the United States earlier were rushed to the eastern border with Kampuchea to boost defense positions.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

THAI, SINGAPORE PAPERS ATTACK SRV REFUGEE POLICY

OW201746 Beijing XINHUA in English 1626 GMT 20 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 20 (XINHUA)--Hanoi is standing in the dock at Geneva, noted Singapore and Thai papers, commenting on the Geneva conference on Indochinese refugees.

The STRAITS TIMES of Singapore said editorially today that no one with any human feeling wants to see helpless human beings parish. Something must be done for the 400,000 refugees now festering in camps--and fast. But that is just part of the problem the Geneva conference must consider. "The other part is Vietnam--its deliberate policy of expelling its citizens. Is the world to accept the victims of persecution as its responsibility while ignoring the responsibility of the persecutors?" The editorial said: "In Hanoi's new game, Vietnam is an innocent friend of ASEAN, the Western countries, the villains. But no one is likely to be taken in by so unsubtle a gambit. Whether or not accusing fingers are pointed, Hanoi is on trial at Geneva."

Thai TONG HUA YID PAO in an editorial yesterday pointed out that the total number of refugees exported by Vietnam has exceeded one million with tens of thousands of them drowned in the sea, and for this alone Vietnam cannot escape a public trial by the international community even if the conference limits its discussions to the humanitarian aspect of the problem.

MANILA PAPER CALLS SRV 'THREAT' TO SOUTHEAST ASIA

OW221319 Beijing XINHUA in English 1228 GMT 22 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Manila, July 22 (XINHUA)--Vietnam, the Soviet surrogate in Asia, poses a great threat to the ASEAN countries, says an article in THE SUNDAY EXPRESS here today.

"Vietnamese troops now hold over the whole of Indochina--fifty thousand in Laos, close to a hundred thousand in Kampuchea--and are now very close, dangerously too close, to Thailand's borders," the article says. It recalls that "immediately after the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea, the ASEAN states voiced their concern over Hanoi's complete lack of respect for a neighbor's borders and integrity".

"Vietnam has adequately proven in the past few months its expansionist ambitions, if not within Southeast Asia then, at least, within Indochina, the article notes. And those ambitions, it notes, with enough push from the Soviet Union, can very, very easily grow to embrace the whole of Southeast Asia. "After all, Hanoi has already been exposed as the Soviet surrogate in Asia, much like the Cubans in Africa. And if the Cubans can move from one African country to another in pursuit of Soviet interests, one may well ask, why cannot the Vietnamese do the same in Asia for Soviet interests?" it asks. "This is what the ASEAN leaders fear most today," it stresses.

The article notes that what is at stake "is the very peace and stability of Southeast Asia". "The peoples of Southeast Asia will not and cannot allow anybody--not even Vietnam--to destroy that peace and stability," it declares.

REPORTAGE ON BANGLADESH FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER'S VISIT

OW171544 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 17 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 17 (XINHUA)--Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Li Qiang hosted a dinner this evening in honour of Bangladesh Minister of Trade Mohammed Saifur Rahman, Mrs. Rahman and his party. In their toasts, the two ministers expressed their common desire to further develop the trade relations between the two countries.

The Bangladesh guests arrived in Beijing yesterday to pay an official goodwill visit to China.

This morning, the Chinese and Bangladesh ministers held talks on the development of trade between the two countries.

Bangladesh Ambassador to China Abdul Momin and his wife attended the dinner.

Meeting With Li Xiannian

OW200840 Beijing XINHUA in English 0742 GMT 20 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 20 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Li Xiannian this morning met with Bangladesh Minister of Trade Mohammad Saifur Rahman, Mrs. Rahman and his party.

During a friendly conversation, the vice-premier and minister Rahman exchanged views on developing economic cooperation and friendly relations between the two countries as well as on the situation in south and Southeast Asia.

Present on the occasion were Chinese Foreign Trade Minister Li Qiang and Bangladesh Ambassador to China Abdul Momin.

JI PENGFEI RECEIVES BANGLADESH YOUTH DELEGATION

OW181438 Beijing XINHUA in English 1329 GMT 18 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 18 (XINHUA)--Ji Pengfei, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met and had a cordial and friendly talk with a Bangladesh youth delegation this afternoon. The delegation is led by Professor Mazidul Islam, personal assistant for youth affairs to President Ziaur Rahman, and the deputy leader is Sheikh Shoukat Hussain, the presidential personal assistant for student affairs.

This is the first youth delegation from Bangladesh to visit China since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1975. The group arrived here on July 15.

Shariful Haq, first secretary of the Bangladesh Embassy here, attended the meeting. Wu Shaozu, vice-president of the All-China Youth Federation, was also present.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WESTERN EUROPE

G 1

YU QIULI MEETS FRENCH SENATE DELEGATION

OW221253 Beijing XINHUA in English 1221 GMT 22 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 22 (XINHUA)--Yu Qiuli, vice-premier of the State Council, met here this morning with a delegation of the Commission of Economic and Planning Affairs of the French Senate led by Robert Lacournet, vice president of the commission.

The hosts and guests had friendly conversation on expanding the economic cooperation and scientific and technological exchanges between China and France. French Charge d'Affaires ad interim Claude Martin was present. Hao Deqing, president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, also attended the meeting. The delegation arrived in Beijing on July 18 at the invitation of the institute.

Explanation of Cancelation Order

OW221531 Paris AFP in English 1459 GMT 22 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 22 (AFP)--Minister of State Planning Yu Qiuli met here today with a visiting French Senate delegation and explained why China had cancelled its purchase of two French nuclear reactors, an informed source said. Mr Yu told the eight senators that China had to abandon certain over-ambitious projects, but the cancellation of the French reactors was only "provisional," according to the source.

The senators are the guests of Hao Deqing, president of the Chinese Foreign Policy Institute. The senators will visit Daqing oil refinery, China's biggest, in Manchuria, before leaving for home on Aug 2. They are led by Robert Lacournet, vice president of the Senate Economic and Planning Committee.

FRENCH MINISTER SIGNS MEMORANDUM ON PROJECTS WITH PRC

OW221535 Paris AFP in English 1516 GMT 22 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 22 (AFP)--French Industry Minister Andere Giraud signed a memorandum listing 13 projects being negotiated with the Chinese Government before leaving here today at the end of a week-long official visit.

Mr Giraud's visit also resulted in the signature yesterday of a draft agreement for oil prospecting in two areas of the gulf of Bohai, in northeast China, between the associated companies CFP and ELF and the Chinese Oil Ministry. Mr Giraud also discussed with Chinese ministers the possibilities of cooperation in the fields of coal, oil, metallurgy, mechanical industry, nonferrous metals and port installations.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT MEETS ON REFUGEES, EUROPEAN PROBLEMS

OW211654 Beijing XINHUA in English 1554 GMT 21 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Strasbourg, July 20 (XINHUA correspondent Yao Yun)--The president of the European Parliament, Madame Simone Veil, said here today that the Parliament's first session had succeeded in putting this newly elected body into a well-organized form and in passing a resolution on Indochinese refugees.

She said this at a press conference shortly before the closing of the four-day session of the Parliament at Palais de L'Europe here today. The session was generally greeted as a landmark in the process towards stronger political union of the nine West European countries. The session elected the president and 12 vice-presidents of the Parliament. It decided to set up 15 commissions to examine questions in various fields. MPs of different political inclinations also formed their own parliamentary groups.

The question of Indochinese refugees which now attracts worldwide attention was high on the agenda of the session. Within the conference hall and in the lobbies and corridors deputies freely gave vent to their indignation or deplored the Vietnamese authorities' dumping overseas of their own people. All the parliamentary groups moved for prompt discussions on the problem, which involves the lives of hundreds of thousands of people. After a day-long discussion on July 19, the MPs plunged, without even having their dinners, into the debate on the refugee problem so as to pass a resolution on the eve of the Geneva meeting on Indochinese refugees.

Current President of the EEC Ministerial Council and Irish Foreign Minister Michael O'Kennedy said that Vietnam bears "grave responsibility" for the refugee problem. Cassanmagnago Cerretti, MP of the Italian Christian Democratic Party, and Nicholas William Bethell, MP of the British Conservative Party, stressed the need to exert pressures upon the Vietnamese Government so as to force it to end its policy of persecution and virtual massacre of its own people. The parliament adopted a motion on the refugee problem tabled by three parliamentary groups.

The session also discussed the situation and difficulties facing Europe. In her opening speech, the oldest MP, 86-year-old Louise Weiss of France pointed to the danger of a third world war and declared that disarmament exists only on paper. In their report to the Parliament, both Michael O'Kennedy and President of the EEC's Commission Roy Jenkins spoke of the gravity of the energy crisis which, they said, would lead to lower growth, higher inflation and more unemployment. They emphasized that the way out of these straits for Western Europe lay in enhanced determination for greater unity to solve the problems and difficulties. In the face of the superpowers, Europe must be a Europe of solidarity, independence and cooperation in order to meet the various challenges. Solidarity was upheld in the light of the contradictions and differences existing between the West European countries, and between various parties or groups within the European Parliament. President Simone Veil said at the press conference that "the desire to cooperate, the desire to surmount difficulties and the desire to build up Europe" were nevertheless the main trend at the session.

At the cartoon exhibition, "Europe Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow", in celebration of the first session of the European Parliament, some works reflected the bewilderment and pessimism felt by many about the future. But more gave expression to the people's aspirations for a united and prosperous Europe. The Strasbourg Symphony Orchestra gave a concert for the occasion, featuring Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. A local newspaper wrote that the "Ode to Joy" in the finale of the symphony should be made "the hymn of Europe" in the future.

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P R C I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
EASTERN EUROPE

H 1

HUNGARY REPORTED TO REDUCE SOCIAL PUBLIC SPENDING

OW211631 Beijing XINHUA in English 1525 GMT 21 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Budapest, July 21 (XINHUA)--The Hungarian Government has decided to cut down its social public spending by 1,500 million forints. For a long period, the increase in social public spending in this country has far surpassed the limit of the country's financial resources, a Hungarian deputy financial minister said in an article carried in NEPSZABADSAG on July 17.

The social public spending in the state budget in 1979 is 105 billion forints which represents 4.7 per cent increase over last year. However, the actual expenses for the first half of this year went up by four per cent and the increase in the whole year might reach or topple six per cent. The article called for more resolute and stricter measures of control over the administrations at all levels.

POLISH ENVOY GIVES NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION 21 JULY

OW210920 Beijing XINHUA in English 0838 GMT 21 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 21 (XINHUA)--Bogumil Rychlowski, Polish ambassador to China, and Mrs. Rychlowski gave a reception here at noon today to mark the national liberation day of Poland. Among the guests were Qian Xinzong, Chinese minister of public health; Zhang Haifeng, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Chen Jie, vice-minister of foreign trade; Guo Xianrui, vice-chairman of the Beijing Municipal Revolutionary Committee; and Xie Bangding, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were present.

A reception was held in the Polish Consulate-General in Guangzhou yesterday evening to mark the occasion. Li Jiaren, vice-chairman of the Guangdong Provincial Revolutionary Committee, and Li Hui, vice-chairman of the Guangzhou City Revolutionary Committee, were among the guests.

UNVEILING CEREMONY FOR STATUE OF PAST POLISH LEADER NOTED

OW220218 Beijing XINHUA in English 1214 GMT 20 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Warsaw, July 19 (XINHUA)--A statue of Boleslaw Bierut, the first president of the People's Republic of Poland, was unveiled in Lublin, former capital of the PRP.

Edward Gierek, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, attended the unveiling ceremony which formed part of the nationwide celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the republic. Thousands of Lublin citizens and delegations from factories, mines, schools and other institutions all over the country were present.

The statue of Bierut, holding in one hand the manifesto of the Polish Committee for National Liberation, is located near the house where he had spent his childhood and youth. It was designed by the Warsaw artist, Bronislaw Kubica. Bierut was an outstanding leader of the Polish workers' movement and one of the founders of the people's republic. He died in 1956.

RENMIN RIBAO HAILS NICARAGUAN PEOPLE'S VICTORY

OW211212 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 21 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 21 (XINHUA)--The Chinese people share the joys of the Nicaraguan people in their triumphant struggle against the Somoza dictatorship, says the PEOPLE'S DAILY today in a commentary on the downfall of the Somoza monarchy.

The commentary says that the downfall of the 43 year long reactionary rule of the Somoza family is a great victory for the Nicaraguan people as well as the people of Latin America as a whole. It is also an inspiring news for the people and political circles in other parts of the world. The downfall of Somoza, the commentary notes, marks the entrance of Nicaragua into a new historical period. The Nicaraguan provisional government has declared that it will enforce a national reconstruction programme to "enhance Nicaragua's sovereignty and right to self-determination, to restore the economy and to institute a real democratic system in Nicaragua". It has also made clear that it will pursue a policy of non-alignment with any force and will not join any international bloc. It is the common hope of many countries in Latin America and other parts of the world that bloody conflicts will soon give place to a situation of stability and democracy in Nicaragua.

The commentary points out that the downfall of the Somoza regime is now irretrievable. Any attempt to maintain a Somoza regime without Somoza in Nicaragua is doomed to failure. At this crucial moment, the commentary continues, the Nicaraguan people must strengthen unity and be vigilant against the plots of the domestic and foreign reactionaries so as to secure final victory.

The commentary says that the Chinese people have always sympathized with and supported the just struggle of the Nicaraguan people. The commentary concludes by expressing the belief that a new, stable and democratic Nicaragua is sure to make great contributions to peace in Latin America and the whole world.

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PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

K 1

PRC RED CROSS PROPOSES TALKS WITH TAIWAN RED CROSS

OW201636 Beijing XINHUA in English 1632 GMT 20 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 21 (XINHUA)--The Red Cross Society of China today sent a message to the director general of the Red Cross Society of Taiwan expressing willingness to help Taiwan compatriots contact relatives and friends on the mainland and suggesting that negotiations be held between the two sides.

The message said: "There has been no exchange of messages and visits between the mainland and Taiwan for 30 years. It is highly abnormal that the people on the mainland and those on Taiwan should be separated from each other. This state of affairs should not be allowed to continue.

"It is the common wish of the people of one flesh and blood to know the whereabouts of their relatives and friends; hence, the Red Cross Society of China proposes to open up negotiations on matters of finding and visiting relatives and friends, and arranging family reunions."

The message expressed optimism that on the basis of "humanitarianism and kindred feelings", the Red Cross society of Taiwan should cooperate.

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

L 1

MEETINGS CONVENED TO DISCUSS IMPLEMENTATION OF SEVEN LAWS

OW211230 Beijing XINHUA in English 1213 GMT 21 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 21 (XINHUA)--Two meetings on the legal system, one for presidents of China's higher people's court and military tribunals and the second for China's procurators were convened in Beijing between July 13 and 14. The aim of the two meetings was to discuss how to make full preparations for the enforcement of the seven laws, including the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China, due to go into effect on January 1, next year. More than 250 court presidents, chief procurators and legal workers coming from all parts of China took part in the meetings.

Jiang Hua, president of the Supreme People's Court, and Zhang Su, vice-chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, spoke at the meetings. In their speeches, they stressed the importance of the meetings and presented concrete measures aimed at guaranteeing law enforcement.

President Jiang Hua said that the seven major laws adopted at the second session of the Fifth National People's Congress had been well received by the people throughout the country.

"In our future work of trying cases," he said, "we must abide by the law. We must establish and improve the trial system and court proceedings in accordance with the stipulations of the laws. All the rules and regulations that go contrary to or which are not in keeping with the new laws must be rescinded and all violations of the law in handling a case must be prohibited."

On the relationship between the courts and the leadership of the party, he said: "Strengthening party leadership for the most part means that the party committees must see to it that the court implements strictly the policies of the party and the laws of the state. The party committees also have the responsibility of selecting as court staff people who know party policies and state laws and who are competent and willing to work hard and selflessly and who dare to uphold principles, thereby strengthening the courts. They will ensure that the laws are strictly enforced and will support the courts in maintaining their independent handling of law suits."

President Jiang Hua also stressed the importance of training competent cadres for the legal profession. He urged people who work with the law to devote themselves to the public interest, without any thought for themselves, and to work with integrity and courage and not yield to pressure.

Zhang Su pointed out in his speech that the procuratorial departments should do three things to ensure that the new laws are implemented correctly:

1. Liberate minds and overcome ideological obstacles.
2. Study and solve such problems as the size of procuratorial bodies, and the number, standards of staff of each body and the source and training of court officials, and
3. Solve the problems in the work in the second half of this year.

Participants expressed their determination to expand and strengthen the socialist legal system.

For Court Presidents, Military Tribunals

OW210118 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1408 GMT 20 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 20 July--"Only by studying and understanding the law can one enforce it well." This is the common understanding of all the comrades who are attending the National Conference of Presidents of Higher People's Courts and Military Tribunals in Beijing. The conference is being held in Beijing under the auspices of the Supreme People's Court.

Jiang Hua, president of the Supreme People's Court, delivered a speech at the conference's opening session on 13 July. In the speech he pointed out that the seven important laws adopted by the second session of the Fifth NPC show our country's socialist legal system has entered a new stage. The enactment and promulgation of these laws is a tremendous stimulus to the development of our judicial work, and this requires that judicial workers act according to the law. To do so, they must study and understand the law. If one enforces the law without studying and understanding it, he will inevitably violate it.

Comrade Jiang Hua stressed that to study, understand and enforce the law, we must follow the correct ideological line, continue to emancipate our minds, uphold the principle of seeking truth from facts and eliminate the pernicious influence of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four."

The comrades attending the conference are elated and inspired by the laws enacted and promulgated by the second session of the Fifth NPC. In enthusiastically studying and discussing the laws at the conference, they have spoken one after another. Some comrades have said: Having been engaged in judicial work for 30 years, we are really delighted at seeing our country's first criminal law and first law of criminal procedure. From now on, we have laws and rules to follow. We are filled with enthusiasm and confidence to do judicial work better.

Some other comrades have said: The new laws are a summing up of our country's experiences in struggle over the past 30 years and fruits of victory of the struggle against Lin Biao and the "gang of four." In the spirit of Comrade Hua Guofeng's report on the work of the government, we must conduct class struggle, enforce dictatorship over our enemies and punish counterrevolutionaries and other criminals in accordance with the provisions of the law. There is no longer any need for large-scale, turbulent class struggles waged by the masses, and therefore we should not try to wage such struggles in the future. The party and people now have set higher and stricter requirements on judicial work. We must ideologically adapt ourselves to the needs of the new period.

Still other comrades have said: People throughout the country are now vigorously publicizing and studying the laws. It is more necessary for us leading cadres on the judicial front to take the lead in studying these laws well. In addition, we should organize all judicial cadres to study them well. Taking the attitude of willing pupils, the participants at the conference have earnestly studied and discussed the new laws word by word, sentence by sentence and article by article.

The conference also invited comrades of the Law Institute under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences to deliver two guidance lectures on the criminal law and the law of criminal procedure. Those present at the conference, including the president and vice presidents of the Supreme People's Court, all listened attentively to the lectures and many took notes.

During the study and discussion sessions, comrades at the conference said: Because of the damage caused by and the influence of the ultraleftist line pursued by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," many correct things in the legal system were wantonly criticized in the past. For instance, that the people's court should try cases independently and abide only by the law was described as opposing party leadership or resisting it with the law; that everyone is equal before the law was described as a bourgeois legal point of view; and so on and so forth. Many comrades on the judicial front were attacked and persecuted only because they were faithful to the law and acted according to it. As a result, some comrades regarded the law as something nonessential or a matter of formality and did not follow the law but the will of persons in their work.

The conference participants said: The party Central Committee has now brought order out of chaos and required our people's courts to be absolutely faithful to the laws and rules of the state, to the interests of the people and to truth and to try cases independently. We must study hard, enhance our understanding, strengthen our party spirit, be proficient in our professional work, forge close ties with the masses, step up study and investigation and become truly selfless, upright and dauntless judicial workers.

The comrades at the conference also discussed the question of how to strengthen the leadership of party committees over judicial work. They held that our laws have been enacted by the people throughout the country under the leadership of the party and that trying cases independently and being faithful to the law means that the people's courts must be loyal to the party and the people. They also held that strengthening the leadership of party committees mainly means that the party committees should supervise the people's courts in implementing the party's policies and the law of the state to the letter; select for the people's courts cadres who know party policy and the law, are competent and selfless and have the courage to uphold principle; strengthen the people's courts organizationally; insure the enforcement of the law; and support the people's courts in trying cases independently.

The comrades at the conference earnestly hope that party committees at various levels will give them leadership and make sure that they act according to the law. They said that this is the key to carrying out judicial work well.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTATOR ON DETERMINATION TO BRING CHANGES

OW201051 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0728 GMT 20 Jul 79 OW

[Text" of RENMIN RIBAO 20 July Commentator's article: "The Determination To Bring Changes"]

[Text] In his report on the work of the government at the second session of the Fifth NPC, Premier Hua Guofeng said that the country should devote the 3 years beginning from 1979 to readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy. The session also adopted a resolution on amendments to some provisions of the Constitution and passed seven important laws. This is an important step taken by Chinese communists and the Chinese people who are determined to bring about changes on the road toward socialist modernization and in strengthening socialist democracy and the socialist legal system.

In 1957 Comrade Mao Zedong said: "Our country has need of many people who wholeheartedly serve the masses and the cause of socialism and who are determined to bring about changes. We communists should all be people of this kind" ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," Vol 5, p 429). Here Comrade Mao Zedong put serving the cause of socialism and bringing about changes together, and this calls for deep thought.

It can be said that those who do not understand changes do not understand socialism, and those who do not want to bring about changes cannot possibly serve the cause of socialism well. Our country's socialist cause has traveled a tortuous road in the past 30 years, and we have come to deeply understand through both positive and negative experiences how important changes are to this cause. Now changes are being made to the people's congress system and to the administrative and economic management systems. This is an extremely important beginning. We communists, leading cadres of the Party in particular, must be people who are determined to bring about changes and be activists promoting changes, and we must not be diehards who obstruct and hamper changes.

Human Society Advances Through Continuous Changes

The supersession of the old by the new, the triumph of the advanced over the backward and the replacement of the decadent by the newborn--this is the objective law of the development of things. Human society, too, advances through ceaseless changes. Without change there will be no development of history.

Even in the feudal ruling class there was no lack of people who could see the necessity of changes and carried out various forms of changes. They adapted to the trend of the times, represented the aspirations and demands of the people of that time and played a progressive and propelling role in the development of history. Wang Anshi, who was referred to by Lenin as the "Chinese reformer in the 16th century," led the first famous reform movement in the socioeconomic, political and military fields in the history of our country and revitalized the Song Dynasty on the verge of collapse. Even though, owing to complicated historical reasons, that reform failed, the result of Wang Anshi's reform in pushing the development of the productive forces forward and the role played by Wang Anshi as a reformer were obvious.

The development of natural science is also realized through ceaseless changes. If we do not dare rebel against tradition, following old routines, and dare not overturn customary and conventional concepts, it will be difficult for any truth of natural science to become established. When Copernicus, the scientific and cultural "giant," put forward the theory of the solar system, it was during the dark period of the Middle Ages when Christian doctrines were worshiped, scholasticism controlled everything, and the absurd theory that "the earth is the center of the universe" was regarded as an "eternal truth." But Copernicus courageously challenged these colossuses. Although he sensed that it was "very difficult, almost insoluble," to bring about this great change, he still fought unremittingly for establishing the new universal system and ultimately "liberated natural science from theology."

This is the way things are: Only change can break through stagnation; only change can bring vitality. Social development must be realized through ceaseless changes, and historical advance is accomplished through ceaseless changes. Any era needs and produces group after group forerunners who are determined to bring about changes. They dare to doubt, are courageous to explore, boldly negate, organize reforms and challenge old ideas, old things, and old systems. Without changes, without a group of people who are determined to bring about changes, everything, including human civilization, is out of the question.

Our proletariat is the most advanced class in history. She [TA 1247] upholds thoroughgoing materialism and is without and prejudice of the exploiting classes, and therefore She [TA] is also a thoroughgoing and fearless reformer. In our country the communists represented by Comrades Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai are a group of great reformers.

When the 1911 revolution failed, when Mr Sun Yat-sen's ideal to "reform China's bad politics" was impossible to accomplish, and when our country was sinking deeper into a colonial and semicolonial abyss of misery, they made the determination that the old society "must be rebuilt," held high the banner of Marxism-Leninism, aroused and organized the masses and at last shook the earth and brought the dark old China onto the bright new road. This was a change by violent force, a change in which the exploiting system was replaced by the socialist system.

The Socialist System, Too, Must Improve Through Constant Transformation

The seizure of political power and the establishment of the socialist system on a nationwide scale by the proletariat does not mean an end to the process of change. The socialist system has to be steadily improved through constant transformation. Marxism tells us that socialism is not a pattern that can be applied mechanically everywhere, but a completely new undertaking that must be created and steadily improved by the practice of the masses in their millions. All the things we have established in our political or economic systems are not eternal and unchangeable but must be tested by practice, constantly transformed and steadily improved. It is only with this constant transformation that socialism is not a pond of stagnant water but a river rolling onward full of vigor and vitality.

In his "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People" and other works, Comrade Mao Zedong incisively analyzed the contradictions in socialist society, pointing out: "Our socialist system has only just been set up; it is not yet fully established or fully consolidated" ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," Vol 5, p 394). "Socialist relations of production have been established and are in correspondence with the growth of productive forces, but these relations are still far from perfect, and this imperfection stands in contradiction to the growth of the productive forces. Apart from correspondence as well as contradiction between the relations of production and the growth of the productive forces, there is correspondence as well as contradiction between the superstructure and the economic base." Later on, Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: The superstructure must be suited to the needs of the economic base and the growth of the productive forces. The various rules and regulations formulated by various government departments are a part of the superstructure. Many of the rules and regulations accumulated in the past 8 years are still applicable, but a considerable part of them have become obstacles to further raising the masses' enthusiasm and developing the productive forces and must be revised or abolished.

It was exactly on the basis of this understanding that during the late 1950's and the early 1960's we summed up both positive and negative experiences gained since the founding of new China, carried out a series of transformations in the fields of politics, economics, science and education and formulated many well-known rules and regulations. Especially in the economic field, we stressed managing the economy with economic methods, organizing specialized companies, paying attention to the law of value, implementing the policy of to each according to his work and bringing socialism from being still imperfect toward becoming more perfect. But, owing to sabotage by Lin Biao and the "Gang of four," these proven-effective transformations were vilified as "practicing revisionism" and "practicing capitalism." The unprecedented calamity they caused not only stopped our efforts from bringing about needed changes in the spheres of politics and economics but destroyed almost all the correct things which we had established through the transformations, seriously hurting the growth of the social productive forces in our country.

The harsh facts are reminded and urging us that without bringing about needed transformations it is completely impossible to accomplish the four modernizations.

In his report on the work of the government at the recent NPC session, Comrade Hua Guofeng pointed out: "The realization of the four modernizations by the end of the century, the raising of our present low level of productivity to that befitting a modern nation and the consequent transformation of those parts of our present relations of production and superstructure which hamper modernization and the eradication of all old habits detrimental to it--these constitute the principal contradiction to be resolved, the central task to be performed, by our entire people at the present stage."

This presentation on changing those parts of the relations of production and superstructure obstructing the four modernizations as the main contradiction to be solved by China at the present stage and its incorporation as the central task for the Chinese people fully testifies to the importance of changes. Our socialist system will become more sound with each passing day, and we can hope to achieve the four modernizations only if we are determined to bring changes.

Reform Is an Arduous Struggle

Reforming those parts of the relations of production and superstructure obstructing the four modernizations is a major, unavoidable task desired by the whole nation. It is also a complex, arduous struggle. Because China has had 2,000 years of feudal society and a period of colonialism and semicolonialism, many traces of the old society and old ways of thinking remain deep. The "quintessence of Chinese culture," such as the practice of following the beaten track, acting in accordance with established rules and being content with things as they are, has not been easy to eliminate at one stroke.

Because we lacked experience in socialist construction in the early days of our country, we "borrowed" the Soviet experience, which then became our unalterable conventions for decades. All these deeprooted, interconnected problems have formed a stumbling block in the path of reform, making things remain unchanged or slow to change, although they are not difficult to change and have been identified and discussed from the top to the grassroots.

After the smashing of the "gang of four," the natural thing to do was to make bold reform in order to eliminate chaos and restore order. However, quite a few comrades regarded reform as a dangerous road to take. Lin Biao and the "gang of four," this bunch of careerists and conspirators, had used the "reform" slogan and the "revolutionary" tune to direct their spearhead of struggle at the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation. They disguised themselves as genuine "reformers," while accusing others of being "conservatives." The pernicious effect of reversal of right and wrong is still felt today. Some comrades become panic-stricken whenever the word "reform" is mentioned, fearful of affecting stability and unity and delaying the four modernizations. In their minds, it was absolutely correct and appropriate to talk about reform before seizing political power. Now, after 30 years of socialism since the seizure of political power, mentioning "reform" has a touch of "heresy and deviation from the true teachings." In addition, some systems appear natural and indispensable due to long years of habit. There is no need to question which system is rational and conducive to the development of productive forces and which is irrational and harmful to the development of productive forces, which is socialist and which is nonsocialist, or even feudal and of petty production. Therefore, these people find themselves in conflict with or at least unaccustomed to reform and are uncomfortable when the word is mentioned.

This ossification and semi-ossification of a way of thinking is a formidable enemy of change. People who suffer from this always find existing things tolerable, no matter how many drawbacks they have, and regard anything derived from change as unacceptable, because they believe that whatever the expressed advantages, new things always bring with them new drawbacks. These people resemble the "gentlemen for the status quo" criticized by Lu Xun. These "gentlemen" are "kind in appearance but are actually major obstacles to progress. Most ridiculous is that they do not wish to change the wrong things done in the past while trying to prevent them from happening in the future. Is it not funny that they prohibit 'new mistakes' while protecting 'old mistakes'?" [The Complete Works of Lu Xun, Vol 10, p 147]

In a certain sense, changes mean readjusting power and interests. For instance, we want to expand the power of localities in planning, capital construction, finance, materials and foreign trade, to guarantee the decision-making power of enterprises and to insure that the income of enterprises and workers are commensurate with their contributions to the state. The result of this is that the power and interests of some people will increase, while the power and interests of others will, comparatively speaking, remain unchanged or decline. Therefore, behind various hesitations and reservations to change, there probably lies the consideration of power and interests.

We are communists. We should wholeheartedly serve the people and carry out the four modernizations. This is in our overriding interest. All power the people give us is to serve these interests. We shed our blood in the past for the people and regarded change through violence as the supreme, just goal. Today, in the course of new change, we must carry forward that kind of revolutionary spirit and never let ourselves be blinded by partial and local interests or even by personal considerations.

Since ancient times any kind of change has meant taking an arduous, tortuous road. We should have an unswerving will to fight and a strong determination to carry out reforms. We must on no account give up halfway. All kinds of reforms in history came to an end halfway because of obstructions and pressure. Take the reform movement of 1898 during the last days of the Qing Dynasty, for instance. Kang Youwei, who took the lead in making "petitions from a streetcar" [gong che shang shu 0361 6508 0006 2579] was attacked by the feudal, reactionary force headed by Empress Dowager Ci Xi, although he merely tried to take a reformist road. "Obstructed by high officials" and "attacked by old colleagues," the movement was compromised. Even Kang Youwei himself fell into the quagmire of the loyalists. This kind of "reform," which vacillates and retreats in the face of obstacles, is not worth following.

Tan Sitong, one of the "six gentlemen," made the following impassioned statement: "No political reform has succeeded without bloodshed. No one has shed blood in today's China because of political reform. This is the reason our country has not become prosperous. I want to be the first to shed blood." With righteous dignity, he wrote the line: "Holding my sword straight, I laugh at heaven," expressing his righteous anger at the abortive "reform." Although Tan Sitong was also one "who has the will to kill traitors but lacks the power to reverse the situation," his fine quality of doing anything to make the motherland prosperous and strong and his devotion to reform to his last breath is worthy of the respect of future generations and sets an example for them (see "Tan Sitong").

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Comrade Mao Zedong said: "Formerly, in ancient China, it was a crime to talk about reforms, and offenders were beheaded or imprisoned. Nevertheless there were determined, dauntless reformers who published books and newspapers, educated and organized the people and waged indomitable struggles under every kind of difficulty." ["Selected Works of Mao Zedong," Vol 5, p 411]

We are reformers of the proletariat and should have every reason to overtake our predecessors. To accomplish this demands that we make a strong determination to carry out reforms, do so unremittingly and without fear or hesitation, as Comrade Mao Zedong expected us to.

Every Communist Party member, every revolutionary cadre and every comrade who aspires to transform and build China, let us become one with determination to bring changes in the new Long March and let us plunge into the great cause of reform, where the hope for China's four modernizations lies.

RENMIN RIBAO CARRIES ARTICLE 'LENIN ON OPPOSITION TO BUREAUCACY'

OW210558 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 19 Jul 79 OW

[Text] RENMIN RIBAO on 20 July carries on its third page an article by (Han Jiacheng) and (Gao Ban) entitled "Lenin on Opposition to Bureaucracy."

The article says: The broad masses of cadres and people generally believe that our leading organs at all levels are overstaffed and that those organs where bureaucracy is a serious matter are inefficient. This is a major stumbling block on our country's road of advance. In order to realize the four modernizations, efforts must be made to combat bureaucracy.

The article elucidates the various principles on opposing bureaucracy since the October Revolution's victory in the following three aspects: 1) the harmful effects of bureaucracy; 2) how to struggle against bureaucracy; and 3) the protracted nature of the struggle against bureaucracy.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTATOR ON SPECIFIC GUIDANCE IN ECONOMIC WORK

HK200759 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Jul 79 p 1 HK

[Article by Commentator: "Adhere to the Method of Giving Specific Guidance in Economic Work"]

[Excerpts] Giving practical and concrete guidance in the light of actual different conditions is an important method in effectively leading the present campaign of increasing production and practicing economy. It is also an important issue in improving leadership in economic work.

Our party has always attached importance to giving specific guidance in leading all kinds of work. The way the party led the agrarian reform is still fresh in the minds of those comrades who engaged in rural work during the liberation war. In view of the three different liberated areas, Comrade Mao Zedong explicitly formulated different policies in February 1948 in applying the agrarian law in different areas and carried out an antifeudalism struggle in different rural areas. The three different liberated areas were: first, old liberated areas established before the Japanese surrender; second, areas liberated in the 2 years between the Japanese surrender and the time of the general counteroffensive; third, areas newly liberated since the general counteroffensive. The method of giving specific guidance in various work has always been welcomed by basic-level cadres and the masses. [paragraph continues]

Basic-level cadres, workers and peasants are fighting in the forefront. They are very familiar with actual conditions and know how to solve practical problems. Once the party issues a call, what is uppermost in their minds is how to put it into action in accordance with reality. Empty talk is of no use to them. Most useful to them is concrete guidance that suits actual circumstances. Those comrades who are in leading positions must do everything possible to avoid empty talk and giving vague and general directions or making arbitrary decisions. They must learn and promote the effective leading method of giving specific guidance long advocated by our party and welcomed by basic-level cadres and the masses.

At present, the promotion of the working method of giving specific guidance is urgently needed in readjusting, reconstructing, consolidating and improving the national economy as well as in launching a campaign of increasing production and practicing economy in factories and mines. The eight-character guiding principle has set forth different aims for various sections of the national economy. We must concentrate our effort on raising agricultural production to achieve a relative correspondence between the growth of grain production and other farm and sideline production on the one hand and that of population and industry on the other. We must adopt resolute and effective measures to speed up the growth of light and textile industries to achieve a growth rate equal to or slightly greater than that of heavy industry and to bring increases in major light and textile industry products into general agreement with the rise of domestic purchasing power while greatly increasing exports. The coal, oil and power industries as well as the transport and communications services must be strengthened to alleviate the current tense situation in these industries. We must resolutely narrow the scope of capital construction and halt projects not urgently needed at present or for which appropriate preconditions do not exist. This will insure that those projects urgently needed by the country can be built and go into operation on time. All industries and trades are in different circumstances, and the aims set on them are also different. Without specific guidance, how can the eight-character guiding principle be implemented? This year's campaign to increase production and practice economy is characterized by high-quality products, variety increases and low consumption. However, in accordance with the eight-character guiding principle, different enterprises must have different focal points of work. Those enterprises which produce high-quality and marketable products at lower cost must tap their potential fully and continue to increase their production. Those enterprises which produce unwanted products must place their stress on the new variety of products. If they insist on increasing their production blindly, there can only be overstocking of products. Those enterprises which produce low-quality products must place their emphasis on raising product quality. Only thus can the increase of production be considered to be useful. Otherwise, the more production is increased, the vaster will be the waste. Thrifty use of oil, coal, electricity and raw and semifinished materials is a common requirement set on all enterprises, particularly on overconsuming enterprises. They must try to reduce consumption and increase production while practicing economy. Hence, various kinds of explicit, concrete and applicable measures are needed in the campaign to attain our aims. We cannot achieve our goals by simply issuing a general call. Only by giving specific guidance can we provide different ways to different enterprises in the campaign. We have drawn many lessons from our past failures. Once a campaign to increase production and practice economy was launched, a terrific din was made and the quota at each level was raised without taking into consideration the actual demands and practical economic benefits. Many enterprises blindly pursued the increase of production at the expense of their equipment and capital. To sum up past experiences, we must avoid blindness and adhere to the method of giving specific guidance.

Employing the method of giving specific guidance necessitates improving the style of leadership. There are now many leading comrades who are still accustomed to only sitting in their offices, hearing reports and issuing directives. Some are busy at endless meetings, or handling documents or getting bogged down in routine matters. However, they never devote their time and energy to investigation and study and are utterly in the dark as to the real state of affairs. If this kind of work style remains unchanged, it will be impossible for them to give specific guidance. In the present arduous economic work, we cannot correctly appraise the situation by simply shutting ourselves in offices, to say nothing of doing our work well. We must step out of our offices, immerse ourselves among the masses and go deep into the realities of life to remedy as rapidly as possible the present state of affairs of knowing nothing about economic construction. Only then can we be meticulous in our economic work.

VICE PREMIER KANG SHIEN SPEAKS ON INCREASING PRODUCTION

OW210045 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 18 Jul 79 OW

[Text] According to GONGREN XIBAO, a graduation ceremony was recently held for the second study class on enterprise management sponsored by the State Economic Commission. Speaking at the ceremony, Comrade Kang Shien clearly pointed out the following eight measures that must be grasped well in the movement to increase production and practice economy:

1. It is necessary to thoroughly sum up and popularize typical experiences on achieving better results in increasing production and practicing economy through readjustments.
2. It is necessary to grasp well the task of realining the specializations of all existing enterprises and to strive for still better results in increasing production and practicing economy by systematically carrying out this task.
3. It is necessary to achieve better results in increasing production and practicing economy by means of tapping the potentials of old enterprises and simultaneously innovating and transforming them.
4. It is necessary to raise the level of management of enterprises in an all-round way, with quality improvement as the central task.
5. It is necessary to keep a firm grip on conserving coal, electricity and fuel.
6. It is necessary to expand the decision-making powers of all enterprises.
7. It is necessary to grasp firmly the general check-up of assets, warehouse inventories and the task of turning deficits into profits.
8. In order to march toward the four modernizations, it is necessary to sum up the experiences on learning from Daqing, on grasping well consolidation of enterprises, on strengthening enterprise management and on raising the levels of production, technology and management achieved by us in 1978.

Comrade Kang Shien pointed out: The four modernizations can only be achieved through hard work, not by waiting or by buying them from foreign countries. Therefore, what we must do now is to work hard and with a higher revolutionary enthusiasm. In the course of implementing the policy of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy, it is important for us to work out new demands and new contents for the mass movement to learn from Daqing.

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XINHUA URGES EFFORTS TO STOP CHAOS IN SEA TRANSPORT

OW211150 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0154 GMT 20 Jul 79 OW

[Letter from XINHUA reporter Shi Bo: "Chaos in the Field of Sea Transportation Must Be Stopped"]

[Excerpts] Tianjin, 20 July--Not long ago I witnessed an incident when I visited the new Tanggu Harbor near Tianjin. Last year the Shanghai Baoshan general iron and steel plant sought to import a number of excavators from abroad. The excavators were scheduled to arrive in Shanghai in July, according to the plan. However, owing to administrative personnel's carelessness, the shipping company received only a notice requesting the company to ship the cargo to China without specifying that the cargo must be unloaded at Shanghai Harbor.

Therefore, the shipping company put the excavators at the very bottom of the cargohold. When the ship arrived in Shanghai, Shanghai Harbor was unable to unload the excavators. The excavators were then brought to Tianjin along with the ship so that they could be unloaded at Tianjin and then later transported to Shanghai via train. However, after the excavators were unloaded at the Tianjin Harbor, the excavators remained unshipped for months because of the lack of freight cars. During that period the Shanghai Baoshan general iron and steel plant sent out many cables to make inquiries on these excavators. However, it was unable to solve the problem. It was not until a leading comrade of the State Council approved the use of freight cars that the excavators finally arrived in Shanghai through transshipment at the end of October last year. This unnecessary shuttle of the excavators delayed the construction project of the Baoshan general iron and steel plant and cost the state more than 58,900 yuan for cargo transshipment and storage.

I understand that similar incidents occurred very often in cargo shipment from abroad. In early December of last year 10,000 tons of imported cast iron were originally scheduled to be unloaded at the Tianjin Harbor. However, owing to mishandling and other reasons, they were mistakenly unloaded at Shanghai Harbor, which had to send out two cargo ships to transship the cast iron to the Tianjin Harbor. Thus the state had to spend an additional 160,000 yuan for the otherwise unnecessary transshipment.

When China imports complete sets of equipment, construction material and various kinds of merchandise, they generally arrive in China via the sea. Our harbors' capabilities for handling loading and unloading of cargo ships are already inadequate for current import-export needs. Because of a lack of communication among the units that place the orders, the foreign trade departments, the transport departments and other units concerned, and because of the faults in rules and regulations, as well as a lack of sense of responsibility among the workers, repeated errors are committed in loading and unloading and cargo handling.

According to statistics compiled by the Tianjin Harbor, the amount of cargo mishandled last year by the harbor accounted for 2 percent of the total cargo handling capacity, thus deepening the contradictions and aggravating the chaotic situation in transportation.

The comrades of the departments concerned of the Tianjin Harbor Bureau have not put forward some positive suggestions. They held that the leading comrades of the departments of supply, foreign trade and communication and transportation must be determined to overcome bureaucracy and do away with the type of management system often used in handicraft production.

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They must learn from the advanced experience in ocean shipping in foreign countries in close connection with the actual conditions in China, conduct investigations and study, set up and improve the various rules and regulations in the field of transportation, and strive to raise efficiency in shipping. As for the units and individuals who have neglected their duties, committed grave errors and caused serious waste, it is necessary to take economic sanctions against them in individual cases. Those who violated the criminal law will be held responsible for the crime. After the cargo arrives in the harbor, the consignee should pick up the cargo within a specified period.

FURTHER REPORT OF BEIJING RADIO INTERVIEW ON SERVICE INDUSTRY

OW190332 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1458 GMT 18 Jul 79 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, 18 July--According to a BEIJING RIBAO report, Comrade Xue Muqiao, adviser to the State Planning Commission and director of the commission's Research Institute of Economics, was interviewed by one of its reporters on the issue of employment in cities and townships. The following is a report on the interview:

Our country is a large country with 970 million people. With such a large population but little to start with, finding a way to solve the employment problem is a very difficult task. For various reasons, especially the failure to develop production rapidly, there are more than 7 million people awaiting job assignments. If this problem is not solved, the whole country's stability and unity will be considerably affected.

In the past, control over the wage system was too rigid, and all the staff members and workers had to be given job assignments by the labor departments in a unified way. Enterprises did not have any power of decision in employing people, and the staff members and workers did not have any right to choose their jobs. If this problem is not solved, "from each according to his ability" will become empty talk. More serious was the fact that the state had **strictly to** control the total number of newly recruited staff members and workers, while the number of young people awaiting job assignments was several times the state employment target. The state could neither issue an "iron rice bowl" to each of the young people awaiting jobs, nor allow them to organize themselves collectively and engage in work urgently needed by society. Thus the number of personnel awaiting jobs increased and increased.

At present, job assignments for young people are handled exclusively by the labor departments in a unified way. This system can no longer be maintained. Even though the state wants to issue an "iron rice bowl" to everyone, there are not "enough bowls for all the people." Besides, those who have an "iron rice bowl" will only keep it and not give it up. They will only be promoted, not demoted. In the course of modernization, raising labor productivity conflicts with raising employment. To carry out economic accounting, enterprises demand that the labor departments handle the excessive or inefficient staff members and workers they have to release. On the other hand, in order to assign jobs to young people awaiting them, the labor departments demand that the enterprises hire the children of their staff members and workers. Thus both have problems. To solve their own difficulties, they both push their difficulties to the other side. In order to realize modernization, the former demand is rational and the latter is irrational. The labor departments must find **another** method. And there is only one method: Do not handle everything by yourselves if you are unable to do so, but permit the young people awaiting job assignments to organize production in a certain way by themselves.

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Instead of prohibiting them, we should assist and lead them in organizing their production. At present there are innumerable employment opportunities in the cities, but the question is whether or not we will permit ourselves to find these opportunities.

If the personnel awaiting jobs are allowed to find these opportunities themselves, organize their own cooperatives or cooperative groups and be responsible for their own profits and losses, the state will not be required to pay them wages. Besides, the laborers' enthusiasm will be greater, and their attitude toward providing services will be better. Also, one person will do the work that normally is done by several persons, and the income from his work will not be lower than that of third- or fourth-grade workers. Why, then, do we prohibit such things? If we allow them, we can not only solve the employment problem of a large number of people but also provide tremendous conveniences to the people living in the cities, thus, in essence, hitting two birds with one stone.

Before liberation the Johnson Taxi Company and house-moving and other companies in Shanghai were all run very well, providing great conveniences to the residents. In the 1950's in Beijing one could find a cart for house-moving, but now such carts cannot be found. In the past there were people who helped carry bags at railway stations and airports, but now there are none. A princess from a foreign country was once willing to pay \$10 for someone to carry a piece of baggage, but she could not find anyone. She had travelled all over the world, but this was the first time she had to carry her small leather case herself.

Before liberation, in many large and medium-size cities, there were laundry services in each residential area and there were people who went to the universities and middle schools to pick up laundry. Office staff members and workers generally did not have to wash their clothes. Now washing clothes is a burden second only to cooking. If laundry services are restored and washing machines are provided, staff members, workers and students will have more time to study and rest and will not become more tired on Sundays than on working days.

What I have mentioned are trades and professions that should be set up in the cities. In the past, some people regarded them as "capitalist loopholes" that were too numerous to be plugged. Now we need to change these "loopholes" into front gates to develop enterprises under collective ownership.

What I have already talked about concerns manual labor. As for manual labor, I believe that collective ownership is probably superior to ownership by the whole people. Relations of production must meet the nature of productivity, and the opinion that ownership by the whole people is certainly superior to collective ownership under any conditions (for example, under manual labor conditions) is not Marxist. At the present time, collective ownership should be advocated in the cities, and individual laborers (such as street knife-sharpeners and cobblers) should not be completely eliminated.

TRADE UNIONS TO BE SET UP IN COOPERATIVE STORES

OW211142 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1158 GMT 20 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 20 July--The All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the Ministry of Commerce and the All-China Federation of Supply and Marketing Cooperatives Jointly endorsed in mid-June a report submitted by the Guangdong Provincial General Trade Union Council, the provincial commerce bureau and the provincial supply and marketing cooperative requesting permission to set up trade unions in cooperative stores.

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In their answering circular, they agreed to the establishment of trade union organs in the collectively owned cooperative stores. These trade union organs will recruit staff members and workers of the cooperative stores, including former small merchants and peddlers, as their union members.

The circular points out: Marked changes have taken place in cooperative stores, which have become a component of socialist commerce. Staff members and workers of the cooperative stores, including former small merchants and peddlers, have formed an important force in the socialist commerce contingent. Union membership in cooperative stores will follow the trade union charter and relevant regulations of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions concerning qualifications and membership.

The report of Guangdong Province, together with the replying circular by the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the Ministry of Commerce and the All-China Federation of Supply and Marketing Cooperatives, has been circulated to provincial, municipal and autonomous regional general trade union councils, commerce bureaus and supply and marketing cooperatives throughout the country.

So far, general trade union councils, commerce bureaus and supply and marketing cooperatives in Tianjin, Shandong and Jiangsu, as well as in Guangdong, have issued instructions asking collectively owned cooperative stores to set up trade union organs.

SUMMER GRAINS PURCHASE FIGURES REPORTED

OW210906 Beijing XINHUA in English 0753 GMT 21 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 21 (XINHUA)--Following a record harvest of wheat and other summer food grains, state farms and people's communes in China delivered and sold to the state 9.66 million tons of grain up to July 15. This represents a quantity of grain 6.1 per cent above the state target. The provinces of Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Anhui and Hubei overfulfilled their targets by 40 to 80 per cent.

Almost all major wheat growing provinces in China report bigger summer harvests than in 1978 which was itself a good crop year.

The State Council has raised its grain purchase prices by 20 per cent beginning from this year's summer harvest. On this basis, prices for those grains sold by the communes over and above the targets have been raised on average by another 50 per cent. This measure combined with the increased output are bringing greater income to the peasants.

HUANG HUA, DIPLOMATIC ENVOYS' WIVES ATTEND WOMEN'S MEETINGS

OW220112 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1610 GMT 21 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 21 July--The All-China Women's Federation on 20 and 21 July invited the wives of Chinese envoys and some women comrades engaged in foreign affairs work to discuss problems related to women's work.

Deng Yingchao, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and honorary chairman of the All-China Womens' Federation, and Kang Keqing, member of the CCP Central Committee and chairman of the All-China Womens' Federation, attended and addressed the discussion meetings. Foreign Minister Huang Hua was also present at the meetings.

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REPORT ON REHABILITATION OF SOCIAL SCIENCES ACADEMY MEMBERS

HK200845 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jul 79 1 HK

[XINHUA report: "Chinese Academy of Social Sciences Makes Headway in Disposing of Trumped-Up Charges and Wrong Cases, Solving Problems Left Over From History"]

[Text] Beijing, 13 Jul (XINHUA)--In the past year and more, the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences has made major achievements in sorting out trumped-up cases, wrong or false judgements and other problems left over from history. More than 800 scientific researchers and party and government cadres in the whole academy have thrown away the political burden imposed upon them by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and are feeling happier than ever before. There is now an excellent situation of stability and unity prevailing throughout the academy. This has created favorable conditions for shifting the emphasis of the academy's work to scientific research.

The predecessor of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences was the Philosophy and Social Sciences Department of the Chinese Academy of Science. The department came into being with the profound concern of the party Central Committee, Chairman Mao and Premier Zhou; its establishment provided a new front for our ideological theoretical work. During the Great Cultural Revolution, Lin Biao and the "gang of four," with ulterior purposes, labeled the department as the "bourgeoisie's domain" in which the "bourgeoisie exercises dictatorship over the proletariat." That so-called "theoretical authority," Chen Boda and Yao Wenyuan as well as Wang Li, Guan Feng, Qi Genyu and Chi Qun all had a hand in interfering with and sabotaging the work of the department at different stages. They willfully persecuted the philosophers and social scientists as well as the party and government cadres there. There were only a little more than 200 people working in the department at that time.

However, as many as 556 out of the total were made special cases for investigation. These plus the 486 who had been examined during the previous cleanup movement brought the total number of staff members under investigation to almost half the entire staff. Some died from the torture they received in the process. On the other hand, some problems left over from history remained unsolved.

When Comrade Deng Xiaoping was in charge of the Central Committee in 1975, the provisional leading group of the former philosophy and social sciences department intended to reexamine all such cases but was unable to go ahead because of the interferences and sabotage of the "gang of four." After the smashing of the "gang of four" and under the leadership of the leading party group of the academy, a special team was formed in late 1977 to straighten our trumped-up charges and wrong or false accusations. The academy also began to rehabilitate all those who had been wrongly labeled as rightists in the past. More than a year has passed now and these two work items have mainly been completed except for an extremely small number of cases which have been shelved for the time being due to the complexity involved. The reexamination of 539 cases has been completed. Materials recorded against the 473 persons investigated during the previous cleanup movement were destroyed after their cases were sorted out. The above two items involve 1,012 people comprising more than 97 percent of those whose cases needed reexamination. At the same time, all but 1 of the 45 people previously labeled as rightists have had their labels removed and their good reputations restored following reexamination.

The 10 comrades who were named as traitors--Comrades Yang Xianzhen, Zhang Youyu, Shao Quanlin, Yang Shu and others--have had their verdicts overturned. Comrades Sun Yefang and Liu Danian, originally judged to be counterrevolutionary revisionists, have been rehabilitated. Another 15 comrades, whose cases were considered to belong to the realm of contradictions between ourselves and the enemy, and who were incriminated as historical counterrevolutionaries, have had the verdicts overturned; among them are Comrades Shen Peilin and Liu Shoulin. Seven people have had the original correct verdicts on them upheld.

Four comrades in the past pronounced as active counterrevolutionaries have been rehabilitated. Comrade Chen Yutong, who was charged with being an active counterrevolutionary because of his distaste for Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and that so-called "theoretical authority," has been completely cleared of all false charges, and his family, which was implicated in his case, has also been rehabilitated.

Comrades Du Renzhi, Zhao Xun and Du Li, who were incriminated, arrested and subjected to examination, have now been cleared of all charges and have had their good reputations restored. Comrade Chen Leng was vilified by that so-called "theoretical authority," castigated and died under false charges. However, he has now been posthumously rehabilitated.

Comrades Yu Pingbo and Lou Ergang, who were wrongly judged to be reactionary academic authorities; Comrades Lu Shuxiang, Ding Shengshu, Weng Dujian, Lu Zhiwei, Qian Zhongshu, Yan Zhongping and Zhu Qianzhi, who were wrongly judged to be intellectuals not having transformed their world outlook well enough; and Comrade Gu Jiegang, who was pronounced a bourgeois historian, have all been rehabilitated. Another 59 comrades including Comrades Guan Shanfu, Liu Daosheng, Jiang Junchen, He Qifang, Li Shu, Yin Da, Xia Nai, Feng Zhi, Tang Dihua, Shi Mingyuan, Han Youtong and Xie Tieguang, who were wrongly judged to have toed the revisionist line, have had their cases overturned and themselves rehabilitated.

Among all the comrades persecuted by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," Comrades Yang Xianzhen, Yang Shu, Sun Yefang, Hou Wailu, Shao Quanlin, He Qifang, Li Shu, Liu Danian, Chen Leng, Luo Gengmo, Lou Ergang, Cai Meibiao, Lin Lifu and Gu Zhu--14 in all, who were openly criticized in the press--have now had all the false charges leveled at them completely cleared.

During the reexamination, investigations were carried out on 421 people and their social relations, family backgrounds and memberships in reactionary parties or leagues. In the end, 158 persons had the original verdicts which were passed on them without proven evidence overturned; 101 had the original inaccurate verdicts on them altered; and another 162 had the verdicts passed on them during the Great Cultural Revolution upheld.

Forty-four comrades wrongly labeled as rightists in the past have been rehabilitated. They include Comrades Xu Maoyong, Lin Lifu, Rong Mengyuan, Yang Sizhong, Chen Mengjia, Sun Yutang, Xu Liangying, Li Deqi, Zhao Zhongli, Wu Qiyu, Gu Zhun, Huang Wu and Zhang Youyi.

Comrade Wen Jize was wrongly labeled a rightist while he was working on the staff of another unit. Through cooperation between the academy and other units, he has been rehabilitated. Comrade Wang Zhongfeng was framed and arrested while he worked in Qinghai Province. After he was transferred to the academy, reexamination was carried out and his case was found to have been trumped-up. Consequently, he was completely rehabilitated.

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In straightening out all the trumped-up charges and wrong and false accusations made by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," the leading party group and party organizations at all levels in the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences resolutely implemented the principle of seeking truth from facts, strictly distinguished between the two different types of contradictions, drew a clear demarcation line between political questions and academic ones, and earnestly carried out the principle of completely overturning what was completely wrong, correcting the erroneous part of verdicts which were partially wrong and upholding correct ones. Party organizations have insisted on making the reexamination results known to the people concerned and soliciting their opinions. Everyone who was victimized with false charges has now been politically rehabilitated; memorial services were held to posthumously rehabilitate those who died from persecution; and in cases in which the families of the accused were implicated, notices have been sent to units where such family members work to destroy any materials recording false charges. Meanwhile, efforts have been made to insure that party organizations, those involved and the broad masses are all satisfied with the handling of matters concerning the work, titles, salaries and livelihood of those who have been victimized or maltreated. This has been done step by step and case by case. Now that the spiritual fetters imposed upon intellectuals by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" have been shattered, staff members in the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences are in high spirits and all express the wish to unite and look forward to the future. They are prepared to bring social sciences into play in the struggle to realize the four modernizations and contribute to transforming the backwardness now existing in China's social scientific research.

JIEFANGJUN BAO DISCUSSES MERITS OF LAW ON JOINT VENTURES

OW220548 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1254 GMT 21 Jul 79 OW

["Text" of a JIEFANGJUN BAO [LIBERATION ARMY DAILY] 21 July article in the "Talk on Current Events" column by Li Yongji: "A New Law Favorable to the Four Modernizations-- A Study of 'The Law of the PRC on Joint Ventures Using Chinese and Foreign Investments!']

[Text] "The Law of the PRC on Joint Ventures Using Chinese and Foreign Investment" adopted by the second session of the Fifth NPC provides legal status and protection for the establishment and operation of joint ventures using Chinese and foreign investment. It is favorable to the development of such enterprises in China and to the acceleration of China's four modernizations.

Joint Ventures Are an Important Way for Economically Backward Countries To Rapidly Develop Their Economy

Joint ventures using domestic and foreign investment (joint ventures for brief) are enterprises jointly run by the host country and foreign countries using both domestic and foreign investments. Foreign countries usually contribute up-to-date technology and equipment, industrial property rights and cash as their share of the investment while the host country usually contributes the plant site, plant buildings, raw materials, power and other things as its share. Together they run the enterprise jointly. Joint ventures must abide by the law of the residing country, which in turn must provide legal protection for the lawful rights and interests of the foreign partner. In this way, the host country, with its easily available land, plant buildings, raw materials and so on, can make up-to-date foreign technology and equipment as well as foreign capital serve its own economic development, and foreign investors can legally make a profit. So, joint ventures benefit both the foreign and domestic investor.

The experiences of many countries, particularly fraternal and friendly countries, show that joint ventures are an effective method for economically backward countries to rapidly develop their own economy and catch up with and surpass advanced countries. Yugoslavia used to be very weak in science and technology and it lacked capital. In 1967, it adopted a law on foreign investment that allowed direct foreign capital investment in Yugoslavia and establishment of joint enterprises. In 1976, Yugoslavia revised its laws to liberalize the conditions for foreign investment, thereby further encouraging direct foreign investment. In 1978 it again revised the related laws and decrees to further facilitate cooperation with foreign enterprises. In this way, from 1967 to 1977 Yugoslavia signed 164 cooperation agreements with foreign countries with an aggregate investment of 21.6 billion Yugoslav dinar (or U.S. \$1.45 billion), 22 percent of which was foreign capital. Last year, Yugoslavia signed another 14 such agreements. Yugoslavia's rapid economic development over the past dozen years is closely related to the vigorous promotion of joint ventures.

Romania, one of Europe's most poverty-stricken countries, is now one of the countries whose economy is developing most rapidly. One of its methods is to absorb foreign capital and up-to-date technology through joint ventures. Romania in 1971 promulgated laws on the establishment of joint ventures both at home and abroad. The following year, it again promulgated laws related to the charter, organization, operation, taxation and profits of joint companies. Romania has entered into various forms of economic cooperation with other countries. Speaking of joint companies within Romania alone, it has signed agreements and established joint companies with the United States, England, Italy, West Germany, Japan, France and Holland.

As early as 1918 immediately following the victory of the October Revolution, Lenin proposed and formulated the important policy of using foreign capitalists' capital, technology, equipment and management experience to rapidly restore and develop the economy in order to consolidate the Soviet Union's political power. Under the leadership of Lenin and Stalin, the Soviet Union quickly availed itself of the opportunity of the West's economic crisis, imported a great deal of up-to-date technology and equipment and capital from the United States and Western Europe through leases and grants, the establishment of joint ventures and other forms, employed many U.S. experts and sent a large number of workers to the United States for training.

Lenin pointed out at the 11th Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik) National Congress: "Ordinary Russian and foreign capitalists have been running joint companies with the communists." However, he criticized: "It has been 1 full year since we announced that we would devote all of our energy (which was reportedly very abundant) to this business. Yet we have only set up 17 joint companies." "This shows how inflexible and stupid we are, that we are still following (Obromov's) bad practice and that we will as usual take a beating." ("Selected Works of Lenin," Volume 4, page 632)

From 1923 to 1924, the Soviet Union acquired loans worth 21 million rubles through joint ventures. From 1924 to 1925, the trade volume of the joint ventures accounted for 6.5 percent of the Soviet Union's total foreign trade. To a certain extent, its economic cooperation with foreign countries, including joint ventures, laid the material and technical foundation for the Soviet Union's economic development.

Formulation and Promulgation of the "Law on Joint Ventures Using Chinese and Foreign Investment" Is Urgently Needed for the Realization of the Four Modernizations

On the eve of nationwide liberation, Comrade Mao Zedong proposed: "The Chinese people are willing to enter into friendly cooperation with the people of all countries of the world and to resume and develop international trade so that our production will develop and our economy prosper." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," Volume 4, page 1355) While leading our country in revolution and construction, he again stressed: "We should make a special effort to learn from foreign countries" and "learn the advanced sciences and technologies of capitalist countries and whatever is scientific in the management of their enterprises." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," Volume 5, pages 286-287)

However, in the early days following nationwide liberation, imperialist countries imposed a vigorous "economic blockade" against us in a vain attempt to strangle new China in its cradle. Later, Soviet social imperialism clutched our throat, hoping to force the Chinese people to succumb. When Lin Biao and the "gang of four" ran rampant, they did all they could to close the country to international intercourse and criticize "slavish comprador philosophy" and "national betrayal" to frenziedly sabotage socialist economic construction. As a result of all this, the problem about using foreign capital and running enterprises with foreign investment remained unsolved all along.

Since the "gang of four" was smashed by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, the great task of achieving the four modernizations has been put before the whole party and the people throughout the country. Because of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" who for a long time went all-out to promote a sham Marxism which advocates universal poverty and to undermine production and scientific research, our country's national economy was on the brink of collapse and our scientific and technical level fell far behind that of some advanced countries. As a result, our foundation is now very weak in science and technology as well as funds. Although we must primarily rely on our efforts and uphold the principles of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands in building a modern, powerful socialist state, we must also absorb foreign capital and advanced foreign technology. Through the joint ventures using Chinese and foreign investment, we will be able to effectively use the foreign capital and introduce advanced technology and equipment from foreign countries to better serve the needs of achieving the four modernizations.

Except for a tiny handful of countries, such as Soviet social imperialism, in the world today, various countries the world over hope that China will become powerful so that it can make still greater contributions to supporting the international struggle against hegemony and the revolutionary struggles waged by the people of various nations. Furthermore, there are plentiful idle funds in all parts of the world, and in some of the major capitalist countries, attracted by China's vast market, and these countries are hoping to make investments in our country. However, before our country promulgated the law on foreign investment, many countries worried that their investments in China would not be protected by the law. As a result, they were not willing to contribute foreign currency, capital goods and industrial property rights as direct investments. Therefore, promulgation of the law on joint ventures aims at meeting the urgent needs of achieving the four modernizations.

"The law of the PRC on joint ventures using Chinese and foreign investment" adopted and promulgated by our country explicitly stipulates the purpose and principle of establishing joint ventures using Chinese and foreign investment.

It also sets forth a series of important policies regarding the developments in charge of joint ventures; the procedures of application, examination and approval and registration; the legal status of joint ventures in China; the legal protection of foreign participants' lawful rights and interests in China; and the conciliation and arbitration of disputes arising between the parties to a joint ventures. Now the joint ventures have been protected by a law. Article 2 of the law on joint ventures explicitly stipulates: "The Chinese Government protects, by the legislation in force, the resources invested by a foreign participant in a joint venture and the profits due him pursuant to the agreements, contracts and articles of association authorized by the Chinese Government as well as his other lawful rights and interests." Article 10 stipulates: "The net profit which a foreign participant receives as his share after executing his obligations under the pertinent laws and agreements and contracts, the funds he receives at the time when the joint venture terminates or winds up its operations, and his other funds may be remitted abroad through the Bank of China in accordance with the foreign exchange regulations and in the currency or currencies specified in the contracts concerning the joint venture."

These stipulations will not only relieve the foreign investors of their worries as to whether or not their lawful rights and interests will be protected but will also encourage them to take part in joint ventures with our country. This will undoubtedly help us to arrange for construction funds, introduce advanced technology and equipment from foreign countries, raise our management level, expand our exports and promote our economic development.

In Studying and Implementing "The Law of the PRC on Joint Ventures Using Chinese and Foreign Investment," It Is Necessary To Do Away With Certain Misgivings.

Some people worry: Will joint ventures with Chinese and foreign investments impair our country's sovereignty? First, "The law of the PRC on joint ventures using Chinese and foreign investment" provides a clear answer. Article 1 of the law stipulates: "With a view to expanding international economic cooperation and technological exchange, the People's Republic of China permits foreign companies, enterprises, other economic entities or individuals (hereafter referred to as foreign participants) to incorporate themselves within the territory of the People's Republic of China into joint ventures with Chinese companies, enterprises or other economic entities (hereafter referred to as Chinese participants) on the principle of equality and mutual benefit and subject to authorization by the Chinese Government." This thus safeguards our country's sovereignty from two aspects--the fundamental principle and the authorization to approval.

Second, this law also stipulates: "All the activities of a joint venture shall be governed by the law, decrees and pertinent rules and regulations of the People's Republic of China." (Article 2) "The production and business programs of a joint venture shall be filed with the authorities concerned and shall be implemented through business contracts." (Article 9) All these stipulations will bring the activities of a joint venture within the law of our country and our national plans.

Third, the law also stipulates that the board of directors shall have a chairman "appointed by the Chinese participants" in handling all important problems involving a joint venture. (Article 6) This insures that China enjoys an important right to speak in a joint venture.

All this proves that running a joint venture does not impair the sovereignty of our country. Furthermore, with the development of such an economic entity, our country will become more prosperous economically and our country's international position will rise greatly, thereby making it more favorable in safeguarding the sovereignty of our country.

Some people also worry: Won't we be suffering losses by letting foreigners make profits in our country? We must treat this question from a dialectical viewpoint. "The principle of equality and mutual benefit" stipulated in "the law of the PRC on joint ventures using Chinese and foreign investments" is also applicable to business activities of a joint venture. By so-called mutual benefit, it means it is to the advantage and mutual benefit of both sides in a joint venture with Chinese and foreign investment. A foreign participant who signs a contract with us to form a joint venture is, as Lenin described it, "for the purpose of gaining extra profit higher than ordinary profit, or for the purpose of acquiring raw materials that cannot be obtained or are very hard to obtain by other means" ("Selected Works of Lenin," Vol 4, page 520). If a foreign participant cannot make any profit, then he will not be willing to sign a contract with us in any way. Although they may take away a portion of the profit, our country will enhance its material and technological foundation. In this sense, we cannot say that we are "suffering losses." Furthermore, in order to build China into a modern powerful socialist country within not too long a period of time, it is necessary for us to pay the "tuition" and the "price." Lenin once said: "To get advice, we must spare no expense. It is nothing lamentable to spend more money to learn things as long as we can achieve results from what we learned." ("Selected Works of Lenin" Vol IV, page 540). Lenin also pointed out: "Without the help of foreign capital and their means of production, it would be impossible for us to realize this means of production, it would be impossible for us to realize this plan quickly. However, in order to get help, we must pay the price" ("Complete Works of Lenin," Vol 31, page 413-414).

From the long-range view of the whole situation, it is worthwhile for us to allow a foreign participant to make some profit from a joint venture. There is nothing bad about it.

The publication of the "Law on Joint Ventures with Chinese and Foreign Investment," approved at the second session of the Fifth NPC, has a strong international impact. Some of the big corporations of the West have been waiting for the promulgation of this law before they decided to invest in China. A Western news agency commented: "This law has cleared many doubts and it is expected that the people will be inspired by it and engage in new investment ventures." The promulgation of this law has "cleared the way" for "massive" investment in China. It is predicted that the promulgation and implementation of this law will insure our country in acquiring advanced technology, equipment and capital through the form of joint ventures, thereby advancing the early realization of the four modernizations.

KYODO: BEIJING RIBAO PUBLISHES PHOTOS OF CHINESE MISSILES

OW221139 Tokyo KYODO in English 1030 GMT 22 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 22 KYODO--The BEIJING RIBAO carried black-and-white photographs Sunday of four kinds of Chinese missiles under the heading: "Let's Struggle for the Early Modernization of Our National Defense."

The photos credited to the official XINHUA News Agency showed a ground-to-air missile being launched, a ship-to-ship missile fired by a small vessel, a major ground-to-ground missile apparently 12 to 13 times tall as the average human figure and a ground-to-ship missile launched from seaside hills.

A caption said the ground-to-ground missile shown is used to hit key enemy ground facilities with effective ranges from hundreds to tens of thousands of kilometers.

Military experts here speculated that China released the rare photographs with the intention of demonstrating China's missile capability to counter the Soviet Union's SS-20 missiles deployed along the Sino-Soviet border.

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PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA
EAST REGION

01

FUZHOU CCP COMMITTEE CURBS RURAL POLICY VIOLATIONS

OW220414 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0227 GMT 21 Jul 79 OW

[Excerpts] Fuzhou, 21 July--According to XINHUA reporter Chen Mingxing, some commune- and brigade-level cadres in Fuzhou's suburbs recently again acted on their own and violated policies by unreasonably restricting and banning commune members from raising poultry and domestic animals. The Fuzhou Municipal CCP Committee quickly corrected this mistake. The municipal CCP committee stressed that it is necessary to continue criticism of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and to unwaveringly implement the party's rural policy put forward at the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee.

Since last winter and spring, with the implementation of the party's rural policy, the sideline production undertaken by the commune members in Fuzhou's suburbs, particularly with regard to raising poultry and domestic animals, has been restored and rapidly developed. At present, the number of dairy cows being raised by all the commune members in the suburbs totals 1,200, twice the number at the end of last year; the number of hens being raised is more than 109,000, a 39-percent increase over last year; and the number of hogs being raised totals more than 167,800, an increase of 27 percent over the same period last year. With the development of the commune members' sideline production the amount of meat, eggs and fresh milk procured by the state has noticeably increased.

It was precisely at this time that a gust of wind was stirred up in the Fuzhou suburbs. Some cadres said: "The commune members who led the oxen by the nose and grasped the ducks by the tail are not concerned about the collective's interests and are again taking the capitalist road of getting rich." Some also said: "Since the commune members' sideline production is a 'supplement' to the socialist economy, the income derived therefrom should not exceed 20 percent of the portion distributed by the collectives." As a result, some communes and brigades arbitrarily put forth their own local policies prohibiting commune members from raising dairy cows, sheep and ducks. Some brigades even ordered commune members to "dispose of" their cows, sheep and ducks within a certain period of time. Commune members were seen selling cows and ducks in the suburbs for some time.

Based on the results of an investigation, the Fuzhou Municipal CCP Committee held that while consolidating and developing the collective economy in compliance with the guidelines of the third plenary session, the commune members in the suburbs had also undertaken sideline production to increase personal income and make the rural economy flourish. This is absolutely correct and should be encouraged and supported. The appearance of this gust of wind restricting things shows that the pernicious influence of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" has not yet been eliminated. Consequently, simply rectifying this matter will not be sufficient. We must continue to criticize the ultraleftist line. This is an important prerequisite to implementing the rural policy.

The Fujian Provincial CCP Committee recently circulated a general report to localities throughout the province on the correct approach taken by the Fuzhou Municipal CCP Committee and called on various localities to comprehensively and correctly understand the various policies formulated by the third plenary session and to encourage the commune members to develop proper sideline production while persistently developing the collective economy.

XU JIATUN ATTENDS JIANGSU AUTUMN HARVEST MEETING

OW212212 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Jul 79 OW

[Excerpts] We should work harder in the next 100 days, fight well the second battle of this year in the "three increases, one reduction" movement [the movement to increase production, income and contributions to the state and reduce production costs] and reap bumper harvests of ripe autumn crops. This is the fighting task set by the provincial on-the-spot meeting on overfulfillment of production plans for autumn ripened crops. The meeting was held in Yancheng from 17 July to 20 July. Comrade Xu Jiatun, first secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee, and Comrade Zhou Ze, secretary of the provincial party committee, addressed the meeting.

This year Jiangsu Province has fought very well the first battle in the movement to learn from Dazhai, catch up with Hunan, increase production, income and contributions to the state and reduce production costs. The province has reaped an unprecedented good harvest of summer ripened crops. However, there are still a lot of things to do in the province in order to fulfill the annual plans for grain and oil-bearing crops as a whole. As all its cotton crops are still in the fields, the province must continue to work hard and fight well the second battle to overfulfill production plans for autumn ripened crops.

Comrades who attended the meeting agreed there were many favorable conditions for overfulfilling the production plans for autumn ripened crops. But they observed that it is not easy to overfulfill production plans for autumn ripened crops, particularly since excessive rains recently have caused waterlogging in some areas. It is hard to say that other natural disasters, such as waterlogging, plant diseases, pest insects, storms and early frost, will not occur in the next 100 days. Moreover, some areas are in short supply of chemical fertilizer, agricultural drugs and electric power. This creates difficulties.

The biggest problem at present is that some of our comrades do not fully understand the importance of our efforts to overfulfill production plans for autumn ripened crops, nor are they aware of existing difficulties. Moreover, leadership efforts are not sufficiently concentrated on the overfulfillment of the plans.

The meeting called for paying particular attention to the following:

1. Slackening of efforts or fear of hardship exists in some localities. Therefore, we should continue to step up ideological and political work.
2. In the next 100 days we should place the "three increases, one reduction" movement above everything else in the countryside, regarding it as our central task there.
3. We should particularly emphasize the prevention of major plant diseases and floods, do a good job building flood-prevention projects, resolutely prevent major accidents caused by human error and insure safety in everything. Drainage ditches should be dug around large fields.
4. We should make efforts to accumulate and produce manure.

Comrades who attended the meeting are full of confidence. They are determined to enhance the excellent situation and win a complete victory in the "three increases, one reduction" movement this year.

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PRC
EAST REGION

JIANGSU'S XU JIATUN HEARS LECTURE ON RICE PRODUCTION

OW211204 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Jul 79 OW

[Excerpts] Comrade Xu Jiatun, first secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee, this morning asked an agronomist to give him a lecture in Yancheng Prefecture on techniques the agronomist used to cultivate hybrid rice and achieve a high yield. This agronomist is (Huang Wutao) of the Jianhu commune's agricultural science station in Jianhu County. Supported by the leadership and the masses, (Huang Wutao) has taken great pains in studying cultivation of hybrid rice in the past few years and has gained valuable experience in cultivating healthy rice seedlings and achieving high yields of hybrid rice.

Last year Jianhu County popularized this experience. As a result, the average per-mu yield of the country's 250,000 mu of hybrid rice reached as high as 970 jin that year and the per-mu yield of such rice reaped by 18 production brigades and 239 production teams in the county area surpassed the mark of 1,200 jin.

Comrade Xu Jiatun attentively listened to the agronomist's lecture and asked a number of questions, soliciting the lecturer's advice and viewpoints. He thanked (Huang Wutao) for the lecture, urging him to work hard and wishing him still greater success in promoting production.

SHANDONG LEADERS ATTEND SOIREE FOR SPORTS TEAMS

SK201421 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Jul 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to our reporter, the 1979 national gymnastic contest will take place from 21 to 31 July at Shandong gymnasium. As of 19 July, all participating teams had arrived in Jinan. More than 400 men and women athletes will take part in this contest.

On the evening of 19 July the Shandong Provincial Revolutionary Committee sponsored a literary and art soiree at the "1 August" auditorium to warmly greet the athletes, coaches and referees who had come for the 1979 national gymnastic contest. Leaders of the participating teams, referees, coaches and representatives of athletes were received by Bai Rubing, first secretary of the Shandong Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; Zhao Lin, Qin Hezhen, (Qiang Xiaochu), Gao Qiyun, Li Zichao, Wu Kaizhang and (Gao Keqin), secretaries of the provincial CCP committee; (Teng Haiqing), (Wang Jinquan), (Long Quan), (Liang Guofu), Chen Meizao, Fu Jiaxuan, Sun Jixian and Zuo Qi, responsible persons of the Jinan PLA units; Wei Jianyi, secretary of the Jinan Municipal CCP Committee and chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee; as well as other responsible persons of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, the Jinan PLA units, the provincial CPPCC committee, the provincial military district and the Jinan municipal CCP and revolutionary committees.

SHANDONG REAPS BOUNTIFUL SUMMER GRAIN HARVEST

SK211316 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Jul 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to a DAZHONG RIBAO report, the vast number of cadres and people of our province, having a good harvest of summer grain, are supporting the four modernizations by handing over more and better grains to the state. As of 15 July, 3.43 billion jin of summer grain had been put in storage in the province, an increase of 4.9 percent in this year's summer grain procurement task.

In the first season for distribution following the shift of the emphasis of the party's work, party committees at all levels have conscientiously implemented the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, penetratingly criticized the ultraleft line of Lin Biao and the gang of four, carried out the party's policies on procurement and distribution and correctly handled the relationship among the state, the collective and the individual.

The increase in the unified purchase price of grain and the price for grain purchased above the quota at the beginning of this summer have also boosted the enthusiasm of cadres and people for handing over more and better grains to the state. So far as the general situation of the whole province is concerned, the state plan has been overfulfilled, and the amount of grains stored as food grain for collectives and commune members has also increased.

Grain departments at all levels have done a lot of work for storing grains to insure the safety and quality of grain storage and have carried out fairly satisfactorily the policy of setting a good price for good grain, a lower price for inferior grain and setting prices according to the quality of grain.

JIEFANG RIBAO CALLS FOR REFORM OF LEADING ORGANS

OW221750 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Jul 79 OW

[Excerpts] The 22 July issue of JIEFANG RIBAO frontpaged two letters from readers under the general heading "Leading Organs Should Listen to Grievances From Basic Level Cadres."

A letter from (Cui Hongliu), secretary of the party branch of the (Zhangchun) confectionery on (Huaihai) Street and its manager, says: We are being greatly bothered by the overlapping leadership of the higher authorities. They request us to do so much but tie our hands to such an extent that we simply cannot concentrate on doing our business well. We suggest that our grievances outlined as follows be redressed:

1. Higher authorities have asked us repeatedly to sum up experiences, and they have sent one survey group after another to our unit. Their functions have overlapped. Since our unit was named a Daqing-type commercial store last year, it has been requested to write endless speeches, attend endless experience-exchanging meetings and receive one survey group after another. Since our store has no special secretaries to do this, a few responsible persons like us have had to spend sleepless nights dealing with these survey groups one by one. This kept us so busy that we simply could not devote our time on anything else.
2. Cadres are requested to attend too many meetings. Our unit is subordinate to three leading organs. Sometimes they issue notices almost at the same time to our party branch secretary and manager emphasizing that the meetings they have scheduled are so important that all invited must attend. When this happens we really do not know what to do.
3. The departments at the higher levels often request the transfer of manpower from basic level units, thus causing manpower tensions problems at the grass-roots. We hope the leading organs will rectify their work style and methods of work by truly gearing themselves to serve grass-roots units and by helping our grass-roots cadres emancipate themselves from such overlapping leadership. Only in this way can we concentrate our efforts on doing our grass-roots work well.

A letter from (Pan Haiping), deputy manager of the (Zhangfeng) dress-making store, recalls similar problems.

JEIFANG RIBAO accompanied the two aforementioned letters with an article by its commentator, entitled "Is Our Desire for Four Modernizations Genuine or False? On the Reform of Office Operations." The article says: Similar problems exist not only in the departments of finance and trade but in other units as well, including manufacturing enterprises and rural communes and brigades. The existence of such problems is certain to hurt efforts to realize the four modernizations. Comrades, especially office cadres, must think over these problems repeatedly. The effort to accomplish the four modernizations is a profound revolution and a new Long March. While marching toward the four modernizations, grass-roots units of all professions and trades should be regarded as frontline collectives, the vast numbers of grass-roots cadres as front-line commanders and grass-roots workers as frontline fighters.

Whether their enthusiasm can be brought into full play, whether they can concentrate their energy on enhancing the four modernizations, will have a direct bearing on whether we can bring our great cause to a successful conclusion. Our current problems stem from the fact that many grass-roots cadres cannot concentrate their efforts on doing their regular jobs well. Sometimes a small grass-roots unit has to handle too many instructions issued and regarded by higher authorities as important. Facts show that almost every important instruction was addressed to the party branch secretary of every grass-roots unit. Even if he were superhuman, he could not possibly handle so many instructions at the same time. Since a grass-roots unit has so many higher leading authorities with different opinions, sometimes it really does not know which authority is right or which authority to follow. The biggest headache for a grass-roots unit is the fact that some leading organs and cadres at the top love to issue orders out of compulsion, often never knowing what impact they will have on the grass-roots units.

They often issue orders in the morning only to change them in the evening, partly because they are not familiar with the actual situation at the grass-roots level and partly because they have no statistical figures at their fingertips when such orders are issued. Yet once things go wrong, the first to be criticized are the grass-roots units. These leading authorities always want to make grass-roots units scapegoats for their mistakes. This bureaucratism and formalism by the leading authorities is deeply hated by grass-roots cadres, who have called on the former to stop doing such things and to rectify their bureaucratic work style.

Leading organs at all levels are part of the superstructure which must serve the economic base. They must make maximum efforts to expand productive forces. In the final analysis, whether a leading organ merits a commendation or not depends on how successful it has been in leading its grass-roots units in carrying out their works.

The article says: Leading organs themselves also face the question of how to concentrate their efforts on doing things right. Some leading organs insist on saying they must schedule many meetings, compile vast amounts of material for publication, conduct surveys and investigations, sum up experiences and prepare reports every year. Therefore, they are very busy. But how effective is their work? Only God knows! Office workers must focus their energy on performing effectively and on serving the grass-roots units. If we want to carry forward our party's fine tradition and work style, we should encourage leading cadres to keep in close touch with the grass-roots and frontline units, conduct investigations and study, take part in productive labor and share weal and woe with the masses. Only in this manner can we do our work well.

A letter from (Pan Haiping), deputy manager of the (Zhangfeng) dress-making store, recalls similar problems.

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The article points out: When leading organs lag behind the masses this indicates that the superstructure and production relations are not keeping up with the pace of four modernizations. It is necessary to quickly change this situation. We should regard this as an irresistible trend. If we really want to accomplish the four modernizations, we must strive to put our leading organs in good order. Leading authorities at all levels must attentively listen to the growing voice of grass-roots cadres, truly gear themselves to serve the grass-roots units, effectively break with bureaucratism and formalism and take effective measures to solve problems.

SHANGHAI MEETING PRESENTS AWARDS TO GOOD STUDENTS

OW260903 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 19 Jul 79 OW

[Excerpts] On the morning of 19 July, the Shanghai Municipal CYL Committee, the municipal education bureau and the bureau of higher education held a joint meeting at the auditorium of the municipal revolutionary committee to present awards to "three-good" students and "three-good" advanced collectives for 1979. Attending the meeting were nearly 1,000 "three-good" students, 105 representatives of "three-good" advanced collectives, and over 100 students who had made remarkable progress in learning from Lei Feng and developing the "three-good" activities.

Amid strains of music, the leading comrades of the municipal CCP committee, the municipal revolutionary committee, the municipal CYL committee, the municipal education bureau, the municipal bureau of higher education and the departments concerned awarded pennants to 105 representatives of "three-good" advanced collectives. (Xia Zhengnong), secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, presented pennants to representatives of summer Jamborees for "three-good" students. Yang Kai, vice chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, addressed the meeting. He encouraged the young people to steadfastly follow the correct political orientation and cherish the socialist motherland. He said: The young people of this generation should have high aspirations and lofty goals. They must not only show understanding for the difficulties of the state, but also develop a high sense of responsibility to work for the prosperity of the motherland, share the burdens of the state and be responsible in realizing the four modernizations. He called on the young people to develop themselves morally, intellectually and physically and to foster among themselves and in the entire society a lofty spirit of everyone working hard to improve himself--exerting himself, aiming high and refusing to lag behind others. He urged them to study hard and undergo physical training at all times.

Comrade Yang Kai emphatically pointed out: We must display the spirit and ethics of communism and vigorously foster the good habits of courtesy, charity, respect for teachers and for discipline, showing concern for the collective, safeguarding the legal system and maintaining the public order. All CYL members and "three-good" students must strive to become models in displaying communist ethics and spirit, patiently help other young people with unhealthy habits, help to cure the internal wounds caused by the gang of four, and join their efforts in bringing about the full realization of communist ethics and spirit.

Comrade Yang Kai hoped that the "three-good" students this year would be humble and modest; guard against rashness and arrogance; unite with even more schoolmates to participate in the activities of learning from Lei Feng; develop themselves morally, intellectually and physically, so that more students will become "three-good" students; and greet the 30th anniversary of the founding of the nation with actual deeds.

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

P 1

REFUGEE INFLUX CAUSES ANGER IN GUANGXI

0W191252 Beijing XINHUA in English 1213 GMT 19 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Nanning, July 19 (XINHUA)--People of various nationalities in a Chinese border county are described as "boiling with indignation" at the Vietnamese authorities' creation and dumping of refugees en masse in their native county. The shifting of Vietnam's own crisis onto China has brought chaos to the county, they say. The multi-national Fangcheng Autonomous County in south China's Guangxi Region borders on Vietnam's Quang Ninh Province. Among the more than 251,000 Vietnamese refugees driven into Chinese territory, over 140,000 are in this county. Local government officials and local people told XINHUA that at the height of the influx county government offices, streets and public places were all crowded with refugees waiting for accommodation. Government departments at various levels have had to devote all their time and efforts to resettle the refugees. This work was now fully occupying thousands of government officials. Several hundred trucks had been assigned for refugee work, disrupting industrial and farm production and other work in Fangcheng County.

Though the county has made great efforts to help accommodate the refugees, there are still over 8,000 held up at four or five points of entry. More than 4,000 kilogrammes of rice and over 4,000 yuan per day are required to solve the feeding problem alone. Some refugees have been in makeshift shacks for one to two months. Diseases are spreading among those refugees. The situation is made worse by sweltering summer heat and violent storms. Local people of various nationalities are doing their best to give the refugees medical treatment, but express bitter resentment at the brutal conduct of the Vietnamese authorities who forcibly expelled the refugees from Vietnam.

RENMIN RIBAO REPRINTS ARTICLE ON HENAN CONSOLIDATION

0W230616 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 22 Jul 79 OW

[Text] According to a HENAN RIBAO report reprinted in RENMIN RIBAO, in order to further implement the guidelines of the party's third plenary session and the fighting tasks set forth by the second session of the Fifth NPC, the Henan Provincial CCP Committee recently decided to spend a certain amount of time consolidating the provincial-level organs. Henan Province once suffered deeply in the hands of Lin Biao and the gang of four. Following repeated struggles over the past 2 years and more, fundamental changes have taken place among the provincial-level organs. However, there are still many problems that must be solved without delay:

1. There are a comparatively large number of problems left over from the "exposure-criticism-investigation" movement. As a matter of fact, 25 percent of the provincial-level organs in Henan have not yet completed the "exposure-criticism-investigation" movement. A tiny handful of persons who participated in the gang of four's plots to usurp party and state power and some of the chief culprits who engaged in acts of beating, smashing and looting are still at large.

Furthermore, some questionable persons have slowed down their work output or failed to report to duty for a long time, thereby damaging the situation of stability and unity. Some of them are even very arrogant.

2. Because the leading groups are soft, lazy or lax, their leadership is poor and it is impossible for them to form a leadership core. The work of these leading groups has thus become either paralyzed semiparalyzed.

3. Provincial-level organs are overstaffed. There are too many levels. The administrative structures are too complicated and their efficiency is low. Yet many leading cadres are continuing to demand additional organs and personnel.

4. Since rational rules and regulations have not yet been completely restored and perfected among the provincial-level organs, responsibilities are not clearly divided and a line of demarcation has not yet been drawn between merits and faults, awards and punishments, and between those who work and those who do not. As a result, these organs are lax and lack discipline, and anarchism has become a serious problem.

In view of these problems, the major tasks of consolidation will be concentrated on:

1. Doing a good job in consolidating the leading groups at all levels and improving the party's organizational life in order to bring about a drastic change in the mental attitude and work style of the leading groups at various levels.

2. Adequately handling all problems left over from the "exposure-criticism-investigation" movement. It is necessary to examine and evaluate the achievements of this movement in accordance with the six criteria set forth in the RENMIN RIBAO editorial: "It is necessary to start well and end well the exposure-criticism-investigation movement." At the same time, we must do whatever is necessary both to start and end this movement in our province well.

3. Instituting and perfecting the necessary rules and regulations and restoring, as well as establishing, the normal order in work among all organs. It is necessary for the party committees at various levels to implement the responsibility system for division of work under collective leadership.

4. In the course of conducting investigations and studies and summing up past experiences and lessons, strenuous efforts should be made to simplify the organizational structures of all organs to increase work efficiency and establish close ties between the upper and lower levels.

5. Doing a good job in putting day-to-day work in good order, acting in accordance with the policy of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy and keeping in mind the characteristics of their own organs, each and every leading personnel must study hard to raise the level of his vocational ability. Under no circumstances should they be willing to remain as laymen forever. Different methods should also be adopted to train cadres. In order to do an even better job in consolidating the provincial-level organs, the Henan provincial party committee has decided to give fuller play to democracy and asked the leadership at various levels to concentrate their efforts and press on to the finish without letting up for a certain period of time.

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
SOUTHWEST REGION

Q 1

SICHUAN SUCCEEDS IN REDUCING POPULATION GROWTH

HK230723 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jul 79 p 1 HK

[GUANGMING RIBAO report: "Sichuan Province Achieves Great Results in Planned Parenthood"]

[Text] Sichuan Province has achieved great results in planned parenthood. The natural growth rate in the whole province has gradually dropped from 31.21 per 1000 in 1970 to 6.06 per 1000 last year. Over the last 8 years, this has totalled 6.5 million fewer births. With the exception of three sparsely populated minority nationality autonomous districts, the rest of the localities and municipalities last year all realized ahead of schedule the target requirements set by the fifth 5-year population plan.

The experience and methods of Sichuan's planned parenthood are mainly as follow:

1. Strengthen party leadership and place grasping population control on a basis of equal importance with grasping production. The Sichuan provincial committee has persisted in discussing and vigorously grasping family planning work several times a year. Comrade Zhao Ziyang, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, regularly inspects family planning work. Party organizations at various levels of the province, municipality, prefecture and county have also grasped family planning work alongside production. The Jiangjin County CCP Committee leadership has practiced a system of dividing and assigning work and making periodic checks on new conditions and problems to come up with timely solutions. Shengfang County has continued to use leading members to set the pace. Leading cadres of various departments of the county CCP committee and cadres of communes and production brigades have implemented birth control measures and energetically promoted planned parenthood throughout the county. The natural population growth rate in this county dropped to 2.64 per 1000 last year.

2. Strengthen organization so planned parenthood will gradually become popularized, regularized and institutionalized. Family planning clinics staffed with highly qualified professionals have generally been set up throughout the province and attention is being paid to making a success of building a rank of population theory experts, a planned parenthood propaganda rank and a birth control technical rank and fully bringing their roles into play. Chongqing Municipality has held more than 1,000 study classes on Marxist population theory and trained more than 97,000 population theory hardcore elements to energetically propagate the vital significance of planned parenthood. Jiangjin County has set up a network of family planning and maternal and child hygiene at the county, commune, production brigade and production team levels. There are now more than 38,000 propagandists who are detached from production in the whole county. Each month, the propagandists are organized by every commune to study the policies, principles and advanced experience of various localities. By carrying out propaganda, problems are discovered in time and the actual conditions reported. They have succeeded in making early detection and solution of problems, reducing unplanned pregnancies, improving the rate of planned childbearing and safeguarding the health of women. They have also set up birth control surgical teams at every level and energetically trained basic level birth control technicians.

3. Departments concerned closely coordinate and work together to make a success of population control work.

Each time planning departments at various levels in Sichuan have published the national economy plan in the past several years, they have also published the population control plan and regularly inspected its implementation. The propaganda department of party committees at various levels and various mass organizations have made use of all propaganda medical and public opinion fronts to develop propaganda and education activities extensively. Party schools at various levels and the provincial academy of social sciences have also firmly grasped the study of population theory and held study classes at every level to train theoretical hardcore elements. Industrial, commercial and scientific research departments have studied and developed a large number of contraceptives. The health department has transferred a large technical force and organized family planning groups to go deep into the rural areas and grassroots units to propagandize, provide birth control guidance in a manner suited to the individual and satisfy the demands of the masses for planned parenthood. At the same time, they have actively developed propaganda on maternal and child diseases, and eliminated subsequent anxiety of people who practice birth control.

4. Adopt necessary economic measures. In association with conditions in the province, Sichuan has for several years provided rest, workpoints and subsidies to those who had birth control operations, and has also issued basic rations for children according to different age groups. To further control population growth, Sichuan promulgated "rules for certain tentative problems on planned parenthood" early this year calling for the strengthening of ideological and political work plus economic measures and energetically advocating that the best policy for a couple is to have one child, while three or more must be strictly restricted. Those who voluntarily practice birth control after one child will be presented with a citation. In urban areas, the health plan fee for an only child will be paid by the municipality out of collective welfare funds. In rural areas, health plan workpoints will be given. Since this rule was practiced on a trial basis throughout the province, very good results have been achieved.

BRIEFS

GUIZHOU DROUGHT--According to GUIZHOU RIBAO, the masses of people on Guizhou Province's agricultural front have successfully waged a struggle to combat drought and carry out summer sowing over the past 2 months. By late June the province had transplanted 11.1 million mu of rice, 10.3 million mu of corn, 4.4 million mu of soybeans and 4.3 million mu of miscellaneous grain crops. Nineteen counties and prefectures of Guizhou have fulfilled or overfulfilled summer sowing plans, and more than 50 percent of the province's counties have fulfilled more than 90 percent of sowing plans. The province has had little or no rain from November 1978 to May 1979. The worst hit areas have trouble providing enough drinking water for men and animals. More than 90 percent of the province's labor force has launched a battle against drought to carry out rush sowing. [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 5 Jul 79 OW]

SICHUAN SUMMER HARVEST--Sichuan Province this year reaped a bumper harvest of summer-ripening grain and oil-bearing crops despite severe drought. The province's summer-ripening crop acreage had been expanded by 3 million mu this year. [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 3 Jul 79 OW]

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTHEAST REGION

S 1

HEILONGJIANG ARTICLE VIEWS PROBLEMS IN MODERNIZING AGRICULTURE

OW211345 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Jul 79 OW

[Report on article by Yu Youtai, vice president of the Heilongjiang Provincial Scientific and Technological Association, and (Guan Yuzai), (Ze Liezhi), (Wang Yumin) and (Wang Baozhu), technicians of respectively the provincial agriculture bureau, the provincial academy of sciences, the provincial state farm general bureau and the provincial agriculture mechanization institute: "A Discussion on Modernizing Agriculture in Heilongjiang Province"]

[Excerpts] The article discusses their ideas and proposals on achieving modernization of the province's agriculture.

The article says: Heilongjiang Province has favorable conditions for agriculture, forestry, livestock breeding and fishery production. However, our present per mu yield is low and our total output fluctuates. The lack of multiple crop farming is another prominent problem. This situation is mainly caused by the following factors:

1. The imbalances among agriculture, forestry and livestock breeding. In the vast countryside, for instance, only 2 to 3 percent of the land is covered with forests. Farmland lacks adequate shelter belts. Livestock breeding accounts for only 10 percent or so (?of the rural economy). As a result, the soil's organic content is diminishing.
2. The fertility of the land is decreasing and soil erosion is serious. On most of the land the soil's organic content is dwindling at an annual rate of about 2 percent because of inadequate manure replenishment. The decreasing fertility of the land seriously hampers the increase of agricultural output.
3. Low temperatures, drought and other natural calamities occur frequently. In addition to the cold weather characteristic of the province we experience extremely low temperatures and cold spells every 3 or 4 years which cause a drastic reduction in grain output.
4. The agriculture-oriented industrial base is not strong enough. Existing agricultural machinery and implements cannot be fully utilized because of lack of parts and supplementary equipment. Therefore, a large number of personnel cannot be freed for farm work. The people's communes are forced to help supply both farm machinery and animal power, imposing on them a double burden and hampering agricultural mechanization.
5. Work to popularize agricultural technology is lagging behind.

Positive measures to modernize agriculture in our province should include the following:

1. Successfully carry out natural resource surveys and agricultural zoning in order to provide a scientific basis to insure rational development and utilization of resources, balance among agriculture, forestry and livestock breeding, the building of high-yield zones, and effective overall planning and direction of production.
2. Draw up a plan for overall development of agriculture, forestry and livestock breeding.
3. Technical measures necessary for achieving high and stable yields should be grasped in earnest so as to increase output of grain, soybean and other crops as quickly as possible.

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4. Firmly grasp agricultural mechanization, the central link in agricultural modernization, and achieve mechanization selectively and stage by stage in light of actual conditions in the various areas.

5. Develop commune-and brigade-run enterprises, and integrate agriculture, industry and commerce into an organic whole.

6. Actively develop agriculture-oriented industries to lay the material foundation for modernizing agriculture.

HEILONGJIANG SECRETARY CALLS FOR INCREASING INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT

OW202028 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 19 Jul 79 OW

[Excerpts] A meeting of leading comrades on the industry and communications front in Harbin, Qiqihar, Mudanjiang and Jiamusi municipalities was recently held to discuss the current situation in industrial production and the arduous tasks facing the front. At the meeting Comrade Chen Lei, secretary of the provincial party committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, called on leading members of the departments concerned on the province's industry and communications front to devote their main energies to industrial production and the movement to increase production and practice economy. He also urged them to use all political, organizational, economic, material and technical means to tackle difficult problems in the third quarter.

Our province made certain achievements in industrial production in the first half of the year, with steady and high output of crude oil, coal and lumber. Thus, the crude oil, coal and lumber production plans for this period were overfulfilled. By producing 2.14 million tons of coal in the first 6 months of the year, we made our due contribution to the state. The electric power production plan for the first half of the year was fulfilled 5 days ahead of time, with a 5.8 percent increase over the same period of last year. The transport and communications plans were also fulfilled well. The quality of some products was improved, their varieties were increased and consumption of raw materials was cut.

For various reasons, however, the output of the light, textile and electronics industries and the production of enterprises under collective ownership went down. As a result, in the first 6 months the province fulfilled only 48.4 percent of its industrial output value plan for the whole year, with a 1.1 percent increase over the corresponding period of last year. Thus, the planned 6- to 8-percent increase target was not reached.

To increase industrial production, Comrade Chen Lei stressed that measures must be taken to do the following four things well:

1. We must have a clear understanding of the situation and our tasks and work hard to carry out our plans in the third quarter. If the 6-percent increase target can be reached, the province's total industrial output value this year will be 21.8 billion yuan as planned. In the first half of the year, the province's total industrial output value was 10.56 billion yuan, 340 million yuan less than planned. In the second half of the year the average monthly industrial output value is targeted for 1.88 billion yuan, representing an increase of 130 million yuan over that in the first half of the year. This year's total industrial output value plan can be fulfilled only by fulfilling 75 to 80 percent of this year's plan by the end of the third quarter. We must begin now to boldly mobilize the masses to discuss and formulate plans for increasing production and practicing economy in the second half of the year. We must fulfill our planned daily, monthly and quarterly targets.

2. Resolute and effective measures must be taken to push forward the light and textile industry. Our province's light and textile industries have considerable potential. However, in the first 6 months of the year, the light and textile industries fulfilled only 46.3 percent of this year's industrial output value plan, representing a shortfall of 240 million yuan in output value. The output of the light and textile industries dropped mainly because some practical, necessary measures were not completely carried out.

3. The movement to increase production and practice economy must be carried out in connection with the efforts to consolidate enterprises. The key to consolidating enterprises lies in consolidating their leading bodies. Those who do not have a high political consciousness, are incompetent and are not up to their leading jobs should improve themselves as quickly as possible; otherwise, they should be replaced in good time with competent personnel. In readjusting leading bodies in the past, attention was paid only to political qualifications. Importance should now be attached to professional and technical qualifications in addition to political qualifications in order to meet the requirements of the drive to achieve the four modernizations.

4. The municipal party committees in Harbin, Qiqihar, Mudanjiang, Jiamusi, Yichun, Hegang, Jixi, Shuangyashan and other industrial municipalities must promptly shift the emphasis of their work to industrial production. The top leaders of the municipal party committees should pay personal attention to industry and promote the development of other work by their personal attention. In addition to paying special attention to agricultural production, the principal leading comrades of prefectural and county party committees should also devote an adequate proportion of their energies to industrial production.

LIAONING RIBAO: LEADERS SHOULD 'EARNESTLY' CHANGE WORK STYLE

SK230554 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 19 Jul 79 SK

[Report on LIAONING RIBAO 20 July ideological commentary by (Gu Zhizhong)--title not given]

[Excerpts] The commentary states: Since leaders are often required to deliver speeches or make reports, it of course stands to reason that the text of speeches or reports should be prepared in advance. However, the question is: How and by whom should they be prepared? Some people pursue a "give me" doctrine. They say: "If you want me to speak, give me the text of the speech." Such people refrain from using their minds and hands. All they do is give orders and instructions. The commentary goes on: Of course, we do not mean that it is absolutely inappropriate to let the secretary prepare the text of a speech or a report. In fact, speeches delivered by leaders at certain meetings should be prepared by their secretaries. But one thing we should make clear is that the leader should not act as a spokesman for the secretary, but rather that the secretary should write on behalf of the leader.

For many years, when asked to write reports or articles, some leaders said: "I am a rough and uneducated person; I can speak before people, but if you want me to write something, you are asking me to do the impossible." Now let's ask these comrades: How long do you want to remain rough and uneducated? When the masses are listening to your speech, they are not examining your literary talent. They do not even care whether your speech is based on something written or not. Their concern is your real ability to raise, analyze and solve questions.

There are also some leaders who say that they can write but have no time to prepare the speech or report themselves because their work keeps them too busy.

This is partly true and partly false. It is true that they can write. They are lying, however, when they say that they have no time to prepare the speech or report because of their work.

In conclusion, the commentary says: Please do not take this matter lightly; it reveals the problem of some leaders' work style. The great goal of the four modernizations has placed higher demands on our leaders at all levels. Holding important positions, our leaders should earnestly change their style of work and use their minds in thinking about questions, making speeches and doing their work. They should not adhere to the "give me" doctrine.

LIAONING RESOLUTION ON COMMUNE, BRIGADE ENTERPRISES

SK200315 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 16 Jul 79 SK

[Report on 14 June 1979 Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee resolution carried in 17 July LIAONING RIBAO]

[Text] The resolution states: Acting in accordance with the spirit of central instructions, all localities in Liaoning Province have vigorously developed commune-run and brigade-run enterprises and have made remarkable achievements in the recent years. This gives great help in quickening the pace in agricultural mechanization, carrying out farmland capital construction, promoting agricultural production, expanding the collective economy, improving the people's livelihood, supporting state construction and broadening the scope of foreign trade. But compared to the demands set forth at the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and the central working conference, the development of the commune and brigade enterprises in our province is not fast enough and there is still a long way to go to meet the needs of agricultural modernization.

The Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee adopted this resolution in order to implement the principle of the party Central Committee on readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy, advancing in the course of readjustment and making improvement in the course of consolidation and to speed up the development of the commune and brigade enterprises.

The resolution contains 12 items:

1. The commune and brigade enterprises should adhere to socialist orientation and mainly serve agricultural production, the people's livelihood, chemical industries and export trade.
2. Effort should be made to do a good job in readjusting and consolidating the commune and brigade enterprises and to carry out the movement to increase production and economize thoroughly.
3. It is necessary to strengthen planning and management work.
4. It is imperative to vigorously attend to the processing industries of agricultural and sideline products.
5. Efforts should be made to provide sufficient funds to support the development of commune and brigade enterprises.
6. It is necessary to make rational use of profits gained in commune and brigade enterprises.

7. In establishing commune brigade enterprises all localities should get permission from the county-level bureaus in charge of commune and brigade enterprises and follow their unified planning and rational arrangements so as to avoid blind development.
8. There are certain requirements regarding purchases from commune and brigade enterprises, as to rewards and subsidies to the selling units, exchange of materials, foreign exchange, raw and semi-finished materials, maintenance materials and auxiliary materials used in production. We should see to it that all these requirements are complied with.
9. We should strictly control the collecting of management fees from commune and brigade enterprises.
10. We should strengthen the management of commune and brigade enterprises and do a good job in improving the leading bodies of these enterprises.
11. It is necessary to strengthen the leadership of the party.
12. It is imperative to strengthen ideological and political work.

LIAONING TO IMPROVE WORK IN OVERSEAS CHINESE AFFAIRS

SK230623 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Jul 79 SK

[Text] According to our reporter the Liaoning Provincial Returned Overseas Chinese Association held its Standing Committee session on 17 and 18 July to study sincerely the documents adopted at the second plenary sessions of the Fifth National People's Congress and the Fifth National CPPCC Committee. In response to questions on how to do a good job in carrying out the work of Overseas Chinese affairs in order to serve the realization of the four modernizations, the session held enthusiastic discussions and unanimously adopted resolutions on sincerely studying the documents endorsed at the second plenary sessions of the Fifth NPC and the Fifth National CPPCC Committee and on carrying out a movement among the returned Overseas Chinese to make contributions to achieving the four modernizations.

Hu Yimin, secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee, attended the session and delivered a speech in regard to the question of how to do a good job in carrying out the work of Overseas Chinese affairs in order to serve the realization of the four modernizations.

BRIEFS

JILIN MINORITY FORUM--The Jilin Provincial Trade Union Council, CYL committee and women's federation recently held a forum in Changchun Municipality, participated in by representatives of the ethnic minorities throughout the province, such as Korean, Mongolian, Manchu, Hui, Daur, Xibe, Zhuang, Li,Dai, and Gadshan, as well as cadres of Han nationality, who are in charge of the work in the trade unions, the CYL committees and the women's federations, totaling 150 persons. Representatives were received by leading comrades of the Jilin provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, including Song Jiehan, Zong Xiyun, (Yang Guanchao), and (Xiao Chun), as well as vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee, including Cui Cai and Xiao Danfeng. Comrade Song Jiehan gave a speech to the participating comrades. At the forum participants advanced precious opinions on how to carry out reeducation on the nationalities policy among the organizations of trade union, CYL committee and women's federation. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Jul 79 SK]

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